

Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2564

LONDON HEARS OF ANOTHER JAPANESE NAVAL TRIUMPH

Doubtful Tale About the Russian Fleet Sunk and Captured.

Alexieff Reports Another Landing Force of Japanese Near Port Arthur—Three Day Blizzard Raging—Mobilization of Troops at Nagasaki.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Reports reach here of a second engagement at Port Arthur in which eight Russian vessels were sunk and ten captured.

AN OLD STORY REVAMPED.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 16.—Viceroy Alexieff reports the destruction of the Japanese steamer Sungari.

The earlier reports from the seat of war noted the sinking of the Russian transport Sungari at Chemulpo. There is no vessel of that name on the available lists of the Japanese commercial marine.

LIFE IN PORT ARTHUR.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The British steamer Foxton Hall, detained at Port Arthur, has been destroyed by fire.

The British steamer Foxton Hall, a new steamer of 2734 tons, left Barry, England, on Dec. 11th for Port Arthur. Marine guides do not state the object of her voyage but it is supposed that she had a cargo of coal.

JAPANESE PREPARING TO LAND.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 16.—Viceroy Alexieff telegraphs that the Japanese are preparing to land at Tsinjenda, on the Liaotung peninsula, and that a three days' blizzard has been raging.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT SEIZED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.—A consignment of California fruit for Port Arthur has been seized on the Coptic.

CHEFOO, Feb. 15.—It is reported here that eleven Russian war vessels of various types have been disabled in the Japanese attacks on Port Arthur.

NAGASAKI, Feb. 15.—Martial law has been declared at this place. The Russian residents have begun to leave this city owing to demonstrations against them by the Japanese.

NAGASAKI, Feb. 15.—The mobilization of the Japanese troops is now complete.

YINGKOW, Feb. 15.—All of the neutral vessels seized by Russia have been released. This action is thought to be the result of the demand made last week by the United States for an explanation regarding the seizure of the American steamer Pleiades at Port Arthur.

SEOUL, Feb. 15.—The Japanese guard has been established at the Russian consulate to preserve order, prevent any attack being made on the place by the populace. The city is quiet now, however.

PEKING, Feb. 15.—Six thousand Japanese have landed near Dalny on the Liaotung peninsula, about thirty miles from Port Arthur. It is believed the latter stronghold will soon fall. Connection between Port Arthur and Vladivostok has been suspended.

RUSSIANS CLAIM A VICTORY.

NEWCHWANG, Feb. 15.—The Japanese troops have been defeated at Pigeon bay, near Port Arthur, with heavy loss.

JAPANESE DRIVEN BACK.

DOVE BAY, Feb. 15.—Twelve thousand Japanese attempted to land here but were driven back. The Russian loss is thirty.

COSSACKS SABRE JAPANESE.

PORT ARTHUR, Feb. 15.—Six hundred Japanese landed at Talien-wan (Dalny) and the Cossacks sabred four hundred.

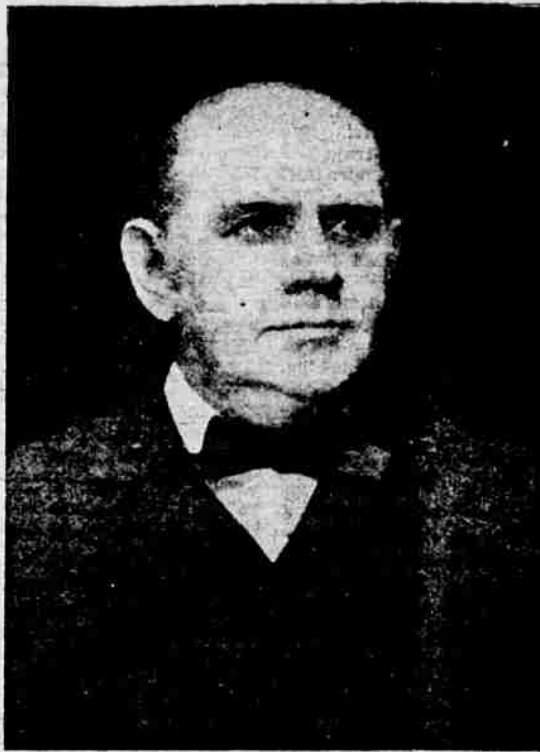
CAPTURE RUSSIAN COALING STATION.

WEI-HAI-WEI, Feb. 15.—The Japanese have occupied Ching-hai-Wen, the Russian coaling station near Masampo.

JAPANESE ARMY AT CHEMULPO.

CHEMULPO, Feb. 15.—Nineteen thousand Japanese troops have landed here.

SENATOR HANNA DIES WHILE UNCONSCIOUS



THE LATE MARK HANNA.

Something About the Career of a Man Who Began Poor, Remained Honest and Became Great in Business and Politics.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Senator Hanna is dead after lying unconscious for fifteen hours. He will have a public funeral in the Senate on Wednesday and will be buried in Cleveland on Friday.

Marcus A. Hanna, United States Senator from Ohio since 1897, and the most prominent of the friends and advisers of the late President McKinley, was born at New Lisbon (now Lisbon), Ohio, on Sept. 24, 1837. He had made his home in Cleveland since 1852. Senator Hanna directed the campaign which secured the nomination and election and re-election of William McKinley as President. During the last few months his name was prominently mentioned for the Presidential nomination this year.

Hanna received a poor school education but one of the best of business educations. He became an employee in the wholesale grocery house of his father and on the latter's death took entire charge of the business, laying at that time the foundations of the immense fortune which he now leaves. He married at the age of thirty and realizing the importance of the coal and iron industry of the Great Lakes identified himself in a small way with that business. By strict industry he enlarged the scope of his activity year after year until he became a great power in the financial world of Cleveland. It was through the business of one of his great coal mines that he became acquainted with McKinley. At that time the latter was an obscure lawyer and had taken charge of some cases in which he defended a small band of striking miners. Their business dealings at that time ripened into a friendship which lasted through the vagaries of many political campaigns until the death of the President.

In late years Hanna has been connected with some great business enterprises. He was head of the firm of M. A. Hanna & Co., coal operators; director of the Globe Ship Manufacturing Company; president of the Union National Bank; president of the Cleveland City Railway Company; president of the Chapin Mining Company; and had extensive interests in other business enterprises.

Hanna received his first real political start when the late Gov. Bushnell, of Ohio, appointed him Senator to fill the vacancy caused by Sherman's retirement in 1897. After that the editors of his State took care of him. He remained in the Senate and his current term would not have expired until 1905. He was a member of some of the important committees of the Senate. He had been chairman of the Republican National Committee since the campaign which elected McKinley President the first time. As a statesman Mr. Hanna has always been looked upon as strong. He was blunt, courageous and honest. A man of affairs, he knew the needs of the United States and his rugged way of advancing the interests which he considered most important won for him many friends. One of his famous sayings was that he would rather make harmony between the forces of capital and labor in the United States than become President.

Less than a year ago Hanna disposed of his business enterprises. He sold his steamship lines, his iron mines, his coal mines, and his street railways, and declared that he would spend his time in connection with public affairs. Senator Hanna leaves a wife, a son, and a daughter, Ruth, the latter having been married last June to Joseph M. McCormick, a son of the United States Ambassador to St. Petersburg.

RUMORS ABOUT EXPERT BURGLARS

There are said to be two veteran safe-crackers in town, who came here originally to make an effort to carry off a portion, if not all, of the million dollars which the Hawaiian government received through its recent loan issue.

Officials say they have known that the alleged safe-blowers were here but the secret was kept in order that an opportunity might arise to capture them.

The million dollars have not been found by these "entry," and, as the police keep a watchful eye on the banks and there is a watchman at all times in the capitol building, where the government treasury is located, there is not much hope for the burglars.

A hul of Porto Ricans and negroes, who banded together some time ago for burglary purposes, is said to have planned a raid on Bishop's bank, the object being to break into the vaults.

The police were notified of the intention of the gang, and extra precautions were taken to guard the building. Reports are turned in from the bank by the night patrolman at short intervals, and there is not a half hour during the night that a police officer or watchman does not make an inspection of the interior.

PREDICT A JAP TRIUMPH BOTH ON LAND AND WATER

The Victoria Colonist, a few days before the breaking out of the war, had an interview with "a representative of the Exchange Telegraph Co., just from the Far East," which showed remarkable foresight. It follows:

"As to the result of a conflict, I fail to see what the Russian fleet can do. What must be the condition of the first-class battleships and cruisers of the Russian fleet, for which no docks are available. Certainly the ships that have made the long voyage out from the Black Sea or Baltic must not only require docking, but also in all probability extensive refitting and repairs. The Russian fleet under such circumstances cannot venture out far from its base, and then only in full force liable to an attack by an enemy who can easily steam round it. Then again, the Japanese possess an enormous advantage in the Inland Sea, which forms their Panama canal; their fast boats can reconnoitre from either end, intercept and capture colliers and transports, as well as locate any 'lame duck' or foul-bottomed man-of-war. Thus while the Russians cannot force their own waters, the Japanese can maneuver freely and choose their own time and place of attack, well knowing that the longer they put matters off the worse it will be for the fast-fouling Russian vessels.

"The Russian army, though a brave and powerful force, must be to a great extent dependent upon the maintenance of its connections with its base, and as this consists of a single line of railway thousands of miles in length, I ask, is it possible to conceive that such a line can be efficiently protected in war time against an active and resolute enemy? If I am correct there can be only one end to such a conflict, namely, the defeat of the Russian navy, and consequent thereon the compulsory withdrawal of their army."

RUSSIAN NAVAL STRENGTH AT PORT ARTHUR

Five days before the battle the following dispatch was sent from Port Arthur. It appears in the last Victoria files:

(Associated Press.)

PORT ARTHUR, Feb. 3.—Important naval and military movements have been effected here in response to the Japanese war measures.

The Russian squadron, heretofore inside the harbor, consisting of the battleship Retvizan, 12,700 tons; the battleship Peresviet, 12,412 tons; the battleship Czarvitch, 12,000 tons; the cruiser Frenaschick, the battleship Orel, 13,000 tons; the cruiser Smely, and the battleship Sebastopol, 10,900 tons, have joined the outside fleet consisting of the battleship Probedia, 12,674 tons; the battleship Petropavlovsk, 10,960 tons; the battleship Poltava, 10,960 tons; the cruiser Diana, 6,630 tons; the cruiser Pallada, 6,630 tons; the cruiser Askold, 6,100 tons; the cruiser Varyag, 6,500 tons; the torpedo boat Baklan, 840 tons, and the cruiser Boyarin 3,200 tons. The latter has just arrived here from Chemulpo, Korea, with complete Japanese charts of the Korean coast.

In consequence of the narrow and dangerous entrance at low water it took the warships three days to get out of the harbor. The accomplishment of this task is regarded as specially important, owing to the danger of the ships being injured by an accident in the channel.

The cruiser Jijit, 10,456 tons; the torpedo gunboat Caidamak, 500 tons; the sloop-of-war Seabyska, 1,234 tons; four gunboats and the torpedo flotilla remain inside.

Simultaneously, the third brigade of Siberian rifles and two batteries of artillery started for an unannounced destination from Liao Yang, south of Mukden. Altogether about 8,000 troops have departed, leaving 10,000 men at Port Arthur, exclusive of the troops manning the fortifications. The arrival of Japanese coal has been stopped. In consequence of the military authorities monopolizing the use of the railroad the latter has declined to transport any more commercial freight. The telegraph company declines to accept any more press or private messages, so they will have to be routed via Che Foo. Forty-eight hours quarantine has been ordered against Che Foo on account of smallpox.

The authorities declare the naval and military dispositions should be regarded as precautionary, not as offensive. Port Arthur is quiet.

ANOTHER RUSSIAN CRUISER SUNK

Hon. Miki Salto, the Japanese Consul-General, received yesterday the following cablegram from the Japanese Minister at Washington:

Washington, Feb. 15th, 1904.

To Salto, Honolulu.

Among the statements given by the captain of the U. S. steamer Pleiades, which just arrived at Japan from Port Arthur, are the following:

"Russian cruiser Askold, which had been shelled by our navy, was greatly damaged and at last sank on the 13th inst., forenoon, in the inner harbor. In the battle at sea, in the Russian fleet, there were 29 killed and 60 wounded, who were carried ashore. It is also stated that among the garrison of the Golden Hill fortress two were killed and several wounded."

TAKAHIRA.

The Russian protected cruiser Askold was a magnificent vessel, one of the creations of the giant shipyards of the late Herr Krupp of Germany. She was modern, having been built in 1900. Her tonnage was 6,500; her length, 426½ feet; beam, 49 feet, and depth, 20½ feet.

The Askold was constructed as a commerce destroyer and one of a character considered able to take care of herself in a very hard battle. She had three sets of triple-expansion engines and in one speed trial made 24½ knots. She had three screws and among her distinctive features were five smokestacks. She was armed with the following Obuchoff guns: Twelve 6-inch, twelve 3-inch, eight 3-pounders, and two one-pounders. She carried two submerged torpedo tubes, and four torpedo tubes above water, the latter being placed at stern, bow, and amidships on each side of the vessel.

PORT ARTHUR, Jan. 27.—It is reported that about 150 wagons loaded with army stores have left Liao Yang daily for the past four days for Yalu river, where it is intended to concentrate 8,000 Port Arthur and Mukden troops. The auth rifles claim that the hostility of Japan compels this course. Russia has hitherto avoided alarming Korea.

GOTO MUST NOW SERVE HIS TIME

Goto, a transition period convict who gained his liberty through a decision of Judge Gear nearly three years ago, was captured by Officer Tanaka yesterday and is again in prison. He will be treated as an escaped prisoner and must now serve out the life sentence given him on conviction of having committed rape.

Goto was the first of the men convicted during the transition period to be brought before Judge Gear on habeas corpus proceedings and Judge Gear ordered his release. Since that time he has been at liberty although all of the other transition period prisoners were rearrested by the police as fast as Gear set them free and held until the United States Supreme Court, in the Mankichi case decision, held that the men were legally convicted and that they must serve their sentences. Had Goto returned to Japan he would have escaped serving. Since his release he has been employed on various plantations about the islands.

The Bulletin admits that the Advertiser has more time, than it has itself, to get accurate war news. That is one of several reasons why the public takes the morning paper by preference. The Advertiser has both the time and the intention to keep its readers in touch with what is actually going on, in the Far East; the Bulletin apparently has neither.

The Russian warship Dmitry Don-skol is one vessel and not two, as set down in some of the current reports.

BIG SCALE IRRIGATION

Maui Will Dispense With Pumping This Year.

WAILUKU, Feb. 13.—Supt. R. W. Filler of the K. R. R. Co. entertained Supt. George Denison of O. R. & L. Co. R. R. at dinner at the Maui Hotel on Tuesday evening. Mr. Denison left the same night for Hawaii.

C. H. Brown has completed his task of collecting the county books and property on Maui, and leaves for Hawaii by Tuesday's Mauna Loa, on a like errand.

Robert Cotton of Honolulu came over on Tuesday night's Kilauea, with Kilauea as his objective point, but spent the night in Wailuku, as the road to Kilauea was impassable.

The marriage of Mr. J. W. Searle of Honolulu and Miss Gertrude Killa King of Wailuku will take place at Lahaina. At last accounts Mr. and Mrs. Storm of Lahaina had arrived at Kobe, Japan, on their way to the Philippine Islands.

The News man claims the championship belt for prolific hens, having hatched 32 eggs one day last week, while two dozen per day is an easy mark.

The matter of organizing a lodge of free masons at Wailuku is being agitated, and a call will probably be issued shortly for a reunion of all Maui members of the masonic fraternity for the purpose of discussing the proposition.

STORM NOTES.

Hana reports fourteen inches of rain in 24 hours during the present storm.

The roads on central Maui have been almost this week, and are bog holes in many places.

The prevailing storms have considerably damaged the prospects for an avocado pear crop, as these trees are now in full bloom.

The recent heavy rains have somewhat impeded sugar making on Maui, but the Puunene Mill is reported to be running day and night.

The heavy rains of Wednesday morning washed out the road between Olowalu and Lahaina, so as to prevent carriage travel, and the mails had to be carried on horseback between Wailuku and Lahaina.

GREAT IRRIGATION WORKS.

Maui has been the pioneer in building ditches for irrigating cane fields, bringing the waters from the mountain streams to the fertile valley lands. The big Island Hawaii has to depend on natural rainfall, and Oahu on pumps but Maui alone in less than another year will be able to dispense with the cost of pumping machinery as its natural supply will be developed to the fullest limit.

Through the indomitable energy and business foresight of the Hon. H. P. Baldwin three new ditches will be finished on Maui in 1904; namely the Honokohau ditch from West Maui mountain to supply Pioneer Plantation with water and the big Koolau and Hamakua ditches from the Nahiku region to furnish additional water to central Maui.

The Koolau ditch is 10 miles long from its commencement at Waihoue to Waiakamoi of which 7 1/2 miles is underground tunnel work and 2 1/2 miles of open ditches.

The tunnels are 8 feet wide and 7 feet high and are constructed and lined to carry a depth of 5 feet of water when flowing full which will give a capacity on a grade of 7 feet fall per mile of 85 millions of gallons in 24 hours. The ditch portions are made a little larger and the grades are flatter also, so that they will have the same capacity as the tunnels.

One tunnel alone, No. 24, between Keanae and Honouliuli is 2 1/2 miles long and cuts off 3 1/2 miles of ditch. This has been the greatest obstacle to progress encountered, yet so diligently and systematically has the work been prosecuted since the 1st of last April that on the 1st of February only 294 feet were to be finished which beats the speed record for hand drilling.

Many caves 20 to 30 feet in diameter have been discovered in the underground exploration. These acted undoubtedly as conduits for the liquid lavas of Haleakala in ancient times, as their walls are of chilled rock like the hardest steel, and very often the cooled lava is found within them.

One small underground stream was found which carried petrified wood in a clay and shale formation. Only rarely has more than 200 or 300 feet of the hardest stone been found in one body, and this as a rule near present or ancient river beds.

It is proposed to line about 4 miles of the tunnels where it is porous with concrete which will be a heavy expense as the underground work is very costly. This is done to prevent the great loss from sparge through the sides and bottom which would otherwise result. It is going to take over 1,000 barrels of cement for this work, and tons upon tons of sand. Over 100,000 lbs. of giant powder have been used and owing to the regulations and vigilance of the management not one has been fatally hurt in the tunnels. Two men have died from falling off pails due to their own carelessness. There is an emergency hospital at headquarters for care of the injured men and a medical de-

partment under charge of Dr. McGittigan of Hana; so that all injured men are well taken care of.

At the terminus of the Koolau ditch at Waiakamoi, 1,200 feet high, its water will be partitioned between the H. C. & S. Co. and the Haiku-Pala-Kihel plantations. The latter are now building a connection called the Hamakua ditch to bring their pro rata of water to the higher levels of their plantations.

M. M. O'Shaughnessy, Mem. Am. Soc. C. E., has been manager and engineer, with J. Jorgensen for assistant. Mr. Cooper, book-keeper; E. Rogers, tunnel luna, and Captain Johnson, late of the U. S. A., in charge of transportation.

(The foregoing is condensed from the Maui News.)

Seeing the Big Crater.

KILAUEA, Feb. 16.—Kilauea is worth traveling thousands of miles to see whether the volcano is active or inactive. The old crater, which was two months ago at the height of activity, is now dead; the bottom covered with small stones and gravel, can be easily seen from the brink, and sulphur fumes rising from open fissures give the only indication of past disturbances.

Kilauea may be dead, but even then it is interesting. The crater may be extinct, but to one who walks or rides over it at any hour, day or night, it appears to be very active indeed. From every crevice and fissure volumes of smoke and steam and fumes rise, and in half a dozen places the heat is so intense that it is lots more congenial in a cooler spot.

No one can truthfully say that Kilauea is extinct. Madam Pele is only slumbering. There is always activity somewhere beneath you, and the smoke and fire constantly arising give the impression that you are walking over an active volcano, even though you are not able to see the activity yourself. It is there, and though probably the lava may be flowing deep down, there is no telling when an upheaval may come.

And then even without the view of the lake of fire and the remarkable disturbances apparent when the volcano is active, there is still always something to be seen. Madam Pele's kitchen, the hot caves, and the cones of past disturbances are all interesting enough. You can be familiar with Pele here, without running into danger. There is advance notice of every performance and it is easy to get to the gallery on one side and keep a close watch on the play. No doubt the view of the crater is magnificent while the volcano is in action, but at the same time there is also enough to be seen when Kilauea is still, to repay you for the trip a hundred times over.

The Volcano House people and Hilo residents complain that Honolulu does all in its power to prevent tourists from visiting Kilauea. Perhaps they do, but it is a mistaken policy. Oahu has attractions, but after all the visit to the volcano should not be overlooked. It is the one attraction which Hawaii has, that no other country can offer. Properly developed it is the islands' most valuable tourist asset. You can get tropical scenery in many lands, but a living volcano whether active or inactive is one thing which no other country can offer. And it is harmless always. Pele is always remarkably well-behaved and yet she is ready to display her charms to every visitor. If there is no activity there is still always enough underground disturbance to give the tourist an idea of what she might do if really aroused. And perhaps a good many people would prefer to walk over the black lava beds and see and feel the heat and smoke from the innermost recesses of the earth, and be told of Pele's power, than to see her demonstrations at close range.

Of course the splendor of Kilauea in action cannot be belittled, but there is always considerably more to be seen, than simply boiling lakes and fiery lava fountains. Then too every visitor to the volcano must pass through Honolulu. And the chances are that the average tourist who is told that there is nothing to be seen outside of Oahu, cuts short his stay in Honolulu just that much. A visit to Kilauea is a benefit not only to the island of Hawaii, but it means necessarily a longer time spent in Honolulu, for steamer connections are seldom perfect. Then too while the average tourist may tire of telling of the joys of climate and beauties of scenery, he will repeat over and over again the story of a meal he cooked over volcanic fire, or how he charred his card or pencil in the heat from the center of the earth, or of the caves he visited, where the air was unbearably hot instead of cold.

There are things to be seen by the volcano visitor other than the volcano itself. The trip to Kilauea must be made overland and the country is three fold more beautiful viewed from the stage than from the decks of a steamer—even though you may be able to enjoy the latter. From Hilo to Kilauea there are virgin forests of magnificent beauty. Tree ferns enclose the wood on either side while in the thick undergrowth is a touch of color here and there. Wild raspberries are plentiful along the roadside, luscious and red and good to eat. Wild roses and cultivated roses also line the way and the road is one of the best in the islands. A stage runs from one side of the island to the other and it is always best to come up by way of Hilo and return from Honouliuli, or from Honouliuli and then back by way of Hilo.

The Volcano House has been entertaining scores of people lately, and the house is kept filled nearly all the time by Manager Bigwood. While the Governor was here there was a small party of tourists viewing the volcano, also a party consisting of Mrs. Thurston and daughter, Miss Potter, Mrs. McClellan and son, and Mrs. Walker and two sons. J. B. and George P. Castle are due here with a party of four today from the Kona side, and a party of six is coming on the Kilauea this week.

Practically everything for the table is raised here, celery, cauliflower, cabbage, radishes, chickens, turkeys, etc. Violets grow profusely and the flower garden at the Volcano House is one of the prettiest and most artistically arranged in the islands.

L. M.

CARS MAY NOT GET OVER OAHU LINE IN A WEEK

Things in a Bad Way Since the Storm Between Pearl City and Kahuku—How the Country Looks to a Traveler.

Mr. George R. Cullen, of the Immigration Office, returned to Honolulu yesterday morning from Wailuku, accompanied by Mrs. Cullen, whither they went by the 9:15 train on Wednesday morning. They were driven from the Haleiwa Hotel to Pearl City and from there got a train to town. Mr. Cullen was seen by a representative of the Advertiser just after his return, and he related the following in regard to the great storm which has but recently swept over this island:

"I went up to Wailuku Wednesday morning on business connected with the Chinese Office and, as I had not before been over the Oahu Railroad, took Mrs. Cullen along. It commenced to rain shortly after the train pulled out. We arrived at the Haleiwa Hotel in a blinding storm. It continued to rain for over twenty hours. We had planned to return by the train due to leave for Honolulu at 2:55, but that train is still due to start. The conductor of it, assisted by a number of hands from Kahuku are engaged in trying to repair bridges between Wailuku and Pearl City.

"I never saw such a flood of rain before. The stream in front of the Haleiwa Hotel rose about eight feet and was almost up to the rustic bridge. I understand that a number of the bridges between Pearl City and Wailuku are either washed away or so badly damaged that at least a week will be required to put them in such shape that trains can safely go over them. One of these bridges gave way under a freight train and two of the cars went down. The conductor of that train came into Honolulu afoot and returned to Wailuku last night, having walked most of the way. The remainder of the distance he came by hand car. He reported that the condition of the road was such that it would take some time to put it in order. When I found the situation so bad I at once made arrangements to come back some other way and succeeded in hiring a team from the hotel to drive us as far as Pearl City, between which point and Honolulu trains are running on schedule time. A train went through to Waipahu this morning.

"On our way back over the hills this morning evidence was everywhere of the havoc of the storm. Trees had been blown down, many of them pulled up by the roots, all along the road. One of the Waipahu plantation railroads suffered severely from a wash-out and the rails and ties were hanging down like a bridge with the earth scooped away for twenty feet below and at least thirty feet wide. We crossed a number of bridges on the road with spans of fully fifteen feet and the water had risen above them and deposited large quantities of brush and drift material on them. Everywhere were signs of the high water which appears to have flooded everything. Cane fields were completely inundated and the cane crushed to the ground in numerous places. Pearl City seems to have been a particular sufferer from both the wind and flood. A portion of the wind mill at the pumping station near there was blown to the road, fully three hundred yards. More trees were broken and uprooted there than at any other place. Many of the poorly constructed houses showed that they had been put to a severe test and parts of roofs were blown completely away.

"In the yard of the Haleiwa Hotel a number of the most beautiful trees were broken and ruined. There were but four guests at the hotel, fortunately, when we arrived. Two of them left on horseback. The other two, tourists who were booked to depart on the Aorangi, left yesterday by team, with their luggage, in order to catch their steamer. The manager of the hotel states that, owing to the suspended railroad facilities, the house was suffering a temporary embarrassment for food and provisions, but that a special messenger and team had been sent to Honolulu to fill these needs.

FURY OF THE OCEAN.

"During the progress of the storm the ocean was cutting all kinds of capers. The surf pounded on the rocks with great fury and the churned foam was blown high in the air, producing an effect particularly entrancing to the eye. I have seen the Atlantic Ocean, especially on the Jersey coast, in all stages of anger and storm, but I have never yet beheld such a great surf scene as that I have just viewed in Wailuku bay from the lanais of the Haleiwa Hotel. The roar of the water has been like a cannonade and, with the beating rain, has formed a combination of elements very conducive to sleep. Despite the annoying feature of being storm-bound, Mrs. Cullen and I have enjoyed the experience immensely.

"For years I have held in my memory the vision of the ride on the Union Pacific from The Dalles, Oregon, to Portland, in the 'Web-foot' State, as the most glorious bit of scenery to be found in this country, even eclipsing in grandeur that of the Palisades on the Hudson. This fancy has been dissipated by my ride up along the Oahu Railroad. In Oregon it is the Cascade Mountains on the one side and the Columbia on the other. Here it is the mountains of the island of Oahu on the right and the Pacific Ocean on the left. All along the route, after leaving Pearl City, the train runs by the edge of the water, almost on the

verge of the black rocks over which mountains of water dash continually and these foam and surf-lashed reefs form a sight worth traveling many miles to see. As far as the eye can see the surf rolls, one line chasing the other, the spray from the top of the breakers flying high. It seems a pity that the storm has put the road out of commission even for a few days, lest any tourist may fail to see this great bit of scenery.

"Returning to the storm, I heard up at Wailuku that nothing like it ever occurred in the memory of the 'oldest inhabitant.' The last big storm was in 1886, and that was a mere zephyr and an April shower compared to the one of Wednesday and Thursday. Had I not so enjoyed the experience I would have felt like a 'Jonah' at having started up there on the one particular occasion when the greatest storm on record was to happen. Mrs. Cullen shared my effervescence at the beauty of the scenery and we have promised ourselves future trips by buggy over the mountains and valleys of this most beautiful island."

NEW CLUB IN CHINATOWN

The Quon On Kwock society, a three years old Chinese secret organization, opened its new club house in Smith street yesterday. All last night a Chinese band was stationed on the imposing balcony of the structure while hundreds of Chinese stood about the street near the building listening to its weird music. Occasionally there were firecrackers exploding. The whole front of the new three story building was lighted with electric lights and lanterns, draped in American and Chinese colors and really presented a very gay scene.

In the rooms in the third story of the building the clubmen were entertaining guests and each other. They did it in a nice way and their club house is a model which others may copy to advantage. The floors are of wood and so are the walls, the latter being covered with banners presented to the club as tokens of good will by other clubs of the city. The whole place smacks of the utmost cleanliness. The club has about one hundred and seventy-five members, has erected its building at a cost of about \$7,000 and is in a very prosperous condition. Its officers are as follows: President, C. M. Amuna; Vice-President, Goo King; Chinese Secretary, Pang Pui; English Secretary, Goo You; Treasurer, Lum Chock.

The club has been unfortunate as a result of the Russo-Jap war. It had a shipment of firecrackers and furniture on board the steamship Hongkong Maru when that vessel was taken over to be used as a transport by the Japanese government, and it is said that this shipment has been transferred to another steamer and is expected here very soon. One of the items in the shipment is a monster firecracker, made up of 100,000 small firecrackers. When these things finally arrive here the club will hold a big reception at which the members of other Chinese clubs will be entertained.

All the members of the club are comparatively young men.

BELL BUOY HAS BEEN RIGHTED

Lighthouse Inspector Niblack has issued the following notice to mariners: Office Assistant Lighthouse Inspector, Twelfth District, 35 Alexander Young Building,

Honolulu, Feb. 13, 1904.
NOTICE TO MARINERS—HONOLULU HARBOR ENTRANCE—ISLAND OF OAHU.

Notice is hereby given that the Outside Entrance Bell Buoy, (or anchorage buoy) Honolulu harbor, T. H., recently reported capsized, has been righted and is now in good working order.

WHERE IS THE SCHOONER ADA?

Waterfronters are manifesting some concern over the present whereabouts of the schooner Ada which went to the French Frigate Shoals more than two months ago to wreck the French bark Connetable de Richmond. The vessel is overdue according to the estimate given by the schooner's master as to the length of time he would be absent. The vessel is small and the prevailing kona may have caught the vessel in its path.

Maui's New Industry.

The pineapple industry has—as the News has always predicted that it would—come to Maui to stay. The inception of the canning industry being established at Haiku will encourage the planting of pines on hundreds of little farms on central Maui and a large source of revenue may confidently be counted on from this source. Next—Maui News.

THE TURKS IN COURT

An Old Judgment Ordered Put in Force.

Frank Turk's divorce suit against his wife Estrella was started on trial before Judge De Bolt yesterday and after the hearing of some evidence continued until this morning. J. P. Ball appeared for the libellant and A. G. M. Robertson for the libellee, both of the parties being present in person. Among exhibits filed were two letters, each six pages of Turk & Lewis office paper written in pencil, directed by Mrs. Turk to her husband at Portland, Oregon. She describes in these letters her plans for starting a sporting house wherein large profits were expected from selling beer and wine, informing him that she had good financial backing as well as police protection. For years Hugh Rooney the nackman was circulating, to the effect that she was never married to Turk, she threatened to have Rooney's license revoked. Also she spoke of tacking their marriage certificate to the door of her house.

Other exhibits were paid checks drawn by Mrs. Turk in favor of her husband, amounting to \$350, also a receipted bill for furniture and furnishings from a local firm to a well known resident.

A reply from Turk while on the Coast, cordially approving of his wife's plans was introduced. Husband and wife were both on the witness stand yesterday. Turk attended court, limping with a cane, as a result of being shot in the leg by his wife two or three weeks ago.

PROTRACTED TRIAL.

Capital Building Co. vs. Henry Waterhouse Co., has been on trial by jury before Judge Gear ten days now. There is talk of rebuttal being put on, which might mean surrebuttal, and the conclusion may yet be far away.

HEAVY JUDGMENT REVIVED.

Judge Robinson made the following order in the case of Kuanine Perry Panlani, Mary Ann Perry Maki and J. Alfred Magoon vs. C. L. Hopkins and William Larsen:

"Let the prayer of the petition be granted and let execution issue on the judgment for the amount thereof, together with accrued interest thereon to this date, with the costs of this proceeding."

This suit was brought on a judgment obtained on December 2, 1896, by David Dayton, administrator of the estate of Narcisse Perry, deceased, against Hopkins and Larsen in the sum of \$923.45. The administrator assigned the judgment to the heirs and one of them assigned her interest to Magoon.

LEGAL GUARDIAN NOW.

In the matter of the estate of Susan Brash, an insane person, Judge Robinson appointed A. F. Judd as guardian under bond of \$4500. This is the matter in which the Supreme Court lately found that two successive guardians had acted without legal authority covering a period of many years.

ORDER REFUSED.

In the divorce case of Silva vs. Silva, Judge Robinson denied the motion of Domingo Correla, for an order to W. E. Fisher, receiver, to pay over \$85 as collected without authority by the Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., the former receiver, according to the allegations of the mover.

BANK BEYOND REACH.

Judge Gear dismissed the order to show cause, directed to the Yokohama Specie Bank in the matter of the Manekichi estate. The ground taken is that the court has no jurisdiction of assets of the estate in the Empire of Japan. In the petition the respondent was described as "of Honolulu and Yokohama." E. A. Douthitt appeared for H. Miki, administrator, who petitioned for the order to make the bank pay over \$325. M. Kishi, manager of the Honolulu branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank, responded in person.

BECKY'S GUARDIANSHIP.

A remittitur from the Supreme Court to the First Circuit Court has been made of the matter of the estate and guardianship of Rebecca Panee Humeke, a spendthrift. The appellate court in this case held that J. Alfred Magoon could pay himself an attorney's fee for defending his own case as guardian, but that \$1200 allowed him by Judge De Bolt was excessive.

ON COURT FILES.

Oahu Railway & Land Co., by its attorneys, Hatch & Ballou, demur to the offset and counter claim of Wailuku Agricultural Co., on the ground "that it appears in said answer that the claim therein set up is for an unliquidated amount and therefore cannot under the law be pleaded as an offset and counter claim."

It is stipulated in the injunction suit or Excessor Lodge, I. O. O. F., against Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Co., that complainant have until and including February 23 within which to file its brief on demurrer.

Luke Mong War by his attorney, E. M. Watson, answers by general denial the complaint in assumpsit of Lee Let.

STAMP TAX DECISION

Appeal of C. M. Cooke From the Treasurer Dismissed.

By unanimous opinion, written by Justice Gaibraith, the Supreme Court has decided a question relating to the stamp tax. It is in the case of C. M. Cooke vs. A. N. Kepolka, Treasurer, Territory of Hawaii, which was submitted on January 25. Plaintiff's appeal from the Treasurer's ruling is dismissed. Following are the syllabus and the opinion in full:

THE SYLLABUS.

The stamp duty, payable under Section 941, Chapter 64, Civil Laws, on account of a deed of conveyance should be assessed on the total amount of the consideration therein expressed, even though this is stated to be the aggregate amount of several separate bids for distinct lots and blocks and each tract and the amount bid therefor is set out in detail in the deed.

OPINION OF THE COURT.

This is an appeal under Section 931, Civil Laws, from the decision of the Treasurer assessing the stamp tax on a deed of conveyance.

The plaintiff as attorney in fact for a mortgagee under a power of sale contained in the mortgage advertised and mortgaged premises and caused them to be sold at public auction. The property is located in the District of Honolulu in a contiguous tract but has been surveyed into lots and blocks. At the sale lots and blocks were offered and sold separately ranging in price from two hundred dollars to two thousand four hundred dollars but the plaintiff was the purchaser in each instance. One deed was executed covering all of the property sold and reciting, in part, as follows: "In consideration of the sum of sixty two thousand three hundred dollars (\$62,300) to them paid by the Charles M. Cooke, Limited, corporation aforesaid, party of the second part, which said sum of sixty-two thousand three hundred dollars (\$62,300), in the aggregate, is the total of the several purchase prices of separate and distinct blocks, lots and tracts of land within said mortgage premises, the respective purchase prices being hereinafter set opposite the description and designation of the blocks, lots and tracts of land so as aforesaid purchased at said sale, receipt of said sum total of sixty-two thousand three hundred (\$62,300) dollars being hereby acknowledged, do hereby grant, bargain, sell and convey," etc. This deed also gives a detailed description of each tract sold and the purchase price bid for same.

The plaintiff claims that the stamp tax should be calculated on the separate prices bid for the several lots and blocks as set out in the deed and not on the aggregate amount of the purchases. By the first method the tax would be two hundred and one (\$201) dollars, and by the second three hundred and fifteen (\$315) dollars. The assessment was made under the following schedule, as given in Section 941, Chapter 64, C. L. "Conveyances upon the sale of any property, real or personal, or rights therein, upon the principal or only deed or instrument, when the purchase or consideration money therein expressed shall not exceed \$500, \$1; And when exceeding \$500 and not exceeding \$1,000, \$2; And when exceeding \$1,000 and not exceeding \$10,000, or fractional part thereof, \$3; And when exceeding \$10,000 and not exceeding \$50,000, for every \$1,000, or fractional part thereof, \$4; And when exceeding \$50,000 for every \$1,000 or fractional part thereof, \$5."

It is also contended on behalf of the plaintiff that Section 923, C. L. reading: "Every instrument containing distinct matters, or made for more than one consideration, shall be stamped on each matter or consideration," supports his construction of the schedule. It does not appear that this instrument was made for more than one consideration nor is this view sustained by the decision of this court construing said section, Minister v. Castle, 8 Haw. 105.

The cases cited by counsel holding that at public auctions the contract of sale is complete when the successful bidder is declared have been expressly followed by this court. Morgan v. Batters, 13 Haw. 635. We still believe that those cases announce the correct rule on that question but do not see how that rule is applicable to this case. The stamp tax under this schedule is not assessed on the contract of sale but upon the "conveyance upon the sale of any property" and "the purchase or consideration money therein expressed."

The schedule under consideration is plain. There is no ambiguity about it and consequently no room for construction. The purchase or consideration money recited in this deed is sixty-two thousand three hundred (\$62,300) dollars, and on that amount the tax should be assessed.

The appeal is dismissed. It is so ordered.

D. H. Case and C. F. Clemons, attorneys for plaintiff; L. Andrews, Attorney General, for defendant.

Reinfall at Wailuku.

A letter from Mr. Thomas to his daughter, who is staying at the Rev. G. L. Pearson's, M. E. parsonage, states that more than twenty inches of rain fell at Wailuku since the beginning of this week's storm. The rainfall of Wednesday was in excess of nine inches. No harm has been done except the washing out of pineapples in some places.

GOVERNOR CARTER IS HAVING A BUSY TIME

(Staff Correspondence.)

HILLO, Feb. 6.—Friday was another busy day for Governor Carter. He left Hilo at 10:30 o'clock in the morning and inspected the Kaunama homesteads and roads, then returned to dinner at J. W. Mason's; reviewed the National Guard troops at eight o'clock and at nine addressed a public meeting in Spreckels' hall.

A THROUGH ROAD.

The Governor's party left Hilo a little after ten o'clock yesterday morning and reached the Olaa watershed about two o'clock. The Governor inspecting the roads en route. There is an appropriation of \$10,000 for building a bridge and improvement of this road, and the Hilo citizens are anxious to have the money expended. The road is in fairly good condition, although there is one bad stretch near the top of a hill which is uneven and rocky. The road touches a good many homesteads en route and the residents of that section are anxious also for the improvement of the side roads. The road ends at the Olaa watershed and unless it can be built through eventually, Governor Carter is doubtful of the wisdom of spending a great amount of money upon it. For a homestead road it is very good. Governor Carter has talked of building a road entirely across the island from Hilo to Kona, between Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea, and this Kaunama road would make a good starting point.

OLA A WATERSHED.

Olaa plantation gets an immense amount of water from the Kaunama watershed. Manager McStocker has built a flume from this point which is capable of delivering to the plantation fifteen million gallons of water every twenty-four hours. The water is piped for a distance of about eighteen miles and is then used for fluming Olaa cane. Some of it is sold to the plantations en route and the volume of water is again added to when Waialeale is reached. An immense volume of water flows through the flume, which is several feet wide and just as deep. It is a favorite pastime to utilize the water in the flume for fluming parties, and the trip from Kaunama to Olaa is made in a little over four hours. Manager McStocker promises to get up a fluming party for the benefit of Forester Hosmer if he wanted to see the virgin forests through which the waterway has been built. After lunch at the watershed, Governor Carter inspected some of the homesteads which were found to be in a prosperous condition. Coffee is under cultivation on many of the farms and the homesteaders are anxious for a bounty or tariff from the hands of Congress.

VIEWING THE TROOPS.

After dinner at J. W. Mason's, Gov. Carter and Secretary Atkinson inspected Co. "D" and afterwards the troops passed in review before the Governor at the postoffice. The Hilo band played for the review. The boys made a fine appearance. Captain Fetter putting them through marches and bayonet drill. Governor Carter complimented the men highly on their soldierly appearance and the excellence of their drill. He made a short address to the men saying that they would soon get a new armory and also said that he expected to see them attain the standard set by Captain Johnson's men in Honolulu. The Governor also said he was pleased to see so many boys in attendance at the review, and did not doubt but that they would be ready in good time to take the place of the guardsmen then in line.

There is talk of forming a new National Guard company in Hilo in addition to Co. "D," and both Governor Carter and Secretary Atkinson favor the proposition. Steps are now being taken looking to the immediate organization of a second company.

THE PUBLIC MEETING.

Following the review the Governor and Secretary Atkinson participated in a public meeting at Spreckels' Hall where four or five hundred people were gathered. J. A. Scott presided at the meeting and introduced the Governor. "It seems to me that Hilo is on the threshold of the most decided change in her history," said Governor Carter. "It seems that you are just beginning on a new era of advancement and progress which has been equalled at no period in the past. There is more life, more activity and your people are taking a greater interest in public affairs than in the past. This bodes well for the future of Hilo. If your residents will pull and work together and bury their differences in the interests of this beautiful village I see no reason why you should not have a model city. "It seems to me that pursuant to this change one of the most important movements in Hilo is the removal of the buildings from the waterfront and the proposal to establish a public park in their place. This will do more for Hilo than any one thing, it will give an inviting and pleasing impression to the stranger as he is coming into town. Then the straightening, and widening and the improvement of the streets of Hilo is going to add very much to the appearance of your city. "The needs of Hilo are not so great as I had anticipated from the expression of the press. I had got the impression from reading the newspapers that Hilo had asked for the whole earth with the expectation of getting a small portion of it. But I find that the needs of Hilo as outlined by your citizens' committee have been very modest. You have asked only for what is important and needed. You have seen the memorial of your committee in the papers and I want to congratulate you on the manner in which your leading men have come together. I believe it would be a good plan to ask these public spirited men to continue to act as a Hilo Improvement Committee, in order to crystallize out public opinion as to the requirements of your village. They have suggested the order in which they wished the improvements to be made, but I think I should make one or

two changes. It seems to me that the most necessary improvement, is fire protection for Hilo, the putting in of a system of hydrants, the equipment of a fire department, and the establishment of fire limits to prevent unsightly buildings from being erected for temporary use. When a town is going ahead as Hilo is, it seems to me that it would be much better to build for the future, and not for temporary occupancy, for the only purpose of getting big rents. I believe that you will find that a mistake has been made in the end, and that if buildings are erected with an eye to the future it will be a better investment. In addition I believe that Hilo should start now on the foundation for a sewerage system. "This trip has been a surprise to me in many ways. I have met a great many people who thought that the Governor has a soft snap. They think I can do as I please, order what work I wish done, and do as I wish generally. As a matter of fact the work I have been doing on this trip has been largely educational. I was surprised at the lack of knowledge of real conditions. People prejudice cases without a full understanding of the facts, they tell me what the law is and don't know themselves what it is. They have an idea that I have simply to give an order and that it must be obeyed. There are three departments to the government, that of the justice, the legislative and the executive, and each of the three is a check on the other. The executive is simply to carry out the laws of the legislature which is representative of the people."

The Governor spoke of the necessity of depending on the Legislature and of electing a good one, as there are many important measures to come before that body. He said he was in favor of decentralizing the government, and of giving the people a right to express themselves. He wanted to build up the outside districts of the Territory.

"I want to touch also on the political or, I may put it, the social needs of Hilo," said the Governor. "There is only one difficulty when it comes to politics in Hilo, everyone has organized a party for himself, and everyone knows a heap sight better than his neighbor how it should be done. It will be some time before you are shaken down together. Every community has to go through the same experience and the time has come when Hilo must do the same thing. Honolulu has passed through her experience. I know that the selection of the best men is the ideal way—that you should vote for the best men, but it is not the practical way. In a democratic form of government where the people rule, in the end they must divide into parties. It is always two parties, and this is a good thing, for the one is a check on the other. During the time this change is being made there is likely to be friction, but as long as the different factions oppose each other very little can be accomplished. As soon as the people have shaken themselves together into one party or the other, you will be able to accomplish something."

"Hilo has been a great surprise to me. I was surprised at the great number of people that turned out, at their intelligence and refinement. I was surprised also at the great number of working people and at the amount of business done here. Hilo has a bright future, with its beautiful climate—it is cooler here than anywhere else in the Islands. You are backed by the largest and richest area in the Hawaiian Islands and I believe you should build here the foundation of the largest city in the Islands. (Applause.) There is more wealth tributary to Hilo than to any other city. To get this, commerce must be brought in through main arteries, by good roads and in addition to that, railroads. "A few years ago I visited the Volcano House and now look at the change which has been made in Olaa and Puna. This marvelous growth is due to the railroad, and it shows what brains backed by money and energy can do. What is needed is the construction of a railroad which will tap the rich cane fields from here to Kukuhihale and the productive Waimea plains and the Kohala plantations. Eventually such a railroad must encircle the island, for all along the coast are irrigable, rich and habited lands which ought to be profitable for any such enterprise. In the future I have no doubt there will be such a railroad bringing the wealth of the island into Hilo, and there will be new industries, and new homesteads where men can make a living; and all roads will be tributary to Hilo which will be a great credit to the people of Hawaii."

The Governor also detailed the county experiences through which the country had passed, giving the history of county legislation from the abortive attempt of the first Home Rule legislature to the final declaration of the Supreme Court, that the last act was in contravention of the Organic Act.

"We may find we can't get all we want in the way of County legislation," said the Governor, "but we want to get all that we can, and we want a legislature that will give it to us. There is a bare possibility that the delegate may be able to get Congress to act if he will not talk 'no' for an answer, but if he falls there we can go to the next Legislature and get a County law through that will stand."

The Governor announced that he was ready to hear from Hilo, but the audience was bashful about responding, until A. B. Loebenstein broke the ice with a patriotic speech endorsing the Governor and all that he had done. He said he was apprehensive when Carter first took the reins, but he was satisfied now that the Governor filled the desires of the people, who had every confidence in him. He said that the Governor could blend the natives and

whites into one party of American citizens. He talked of the necessity of opening up homesteads and bettering the labor conditions in the country. He said that until a citizenship labor was secured, and the Mongolians were gotten rid of, the country could not go ahead. Loebenstein was repeatedly cheered.

The Governor responded, thanking Loebenstein for his confidence and saying that he expressed what a good many people thought. As to the labor situation, he was opposed to radical action, and said that one industry could not be sacrificed until a substitute was secured. He believed in building up citizenship through homesteads and intended to do what he could for the laboring class as well as the wealthy."

Mr. Kelsey asked the Governor if he did not believe that county government would be more expensive.

"I do," replied the Governor. "No representative government is economical, but the American people like luxury and they can generally afford to pay for it."

Mr. Kelsey asked if the Governor believed county government was a luxury that the people could afford to pay for. An affirmative reply was given, the Governor saying that the government was hampered by the inelasticity of the present form, and that with a session of the Legislature only once in two years, he did not believe the people could keep pace with the progress of the country and its necessity for improvements. "If we can't get county government," said Mr. Carter, "I am in favor of a session of the Legislature every year in order that there may be a quicker response to the wishes of the people."

LITTLE TALKS.

Judge Little also spoke and said that county government was one of the first principles of American government, something that the American boy desired as soon as he did a pair of red top boots and a sled. He said that Arizona and Oklahoma have had their county systems provided by Congress in organic acts and he believed a mistake was made in not incorporating a county provision in Hawaii's constitution. He knew that men here were opposed to counties, even those American born, but the true American favored the decentralizing of the government. Judge Little said that he, with them, would stand by the Governor in preparing a county act which would be constitutional and which would be locally inexpensive. He said that the trouble with the old act was that it was too long, and had been hampered and encumbered with unnecessary offices and salaries. In the Judge's opinion, made the act impracticable and the next act should provide for a government run at a cost of one-third of the old County Act. "We will stand with you as long as there is a button on your coat," said the Judge.

ATKINSON TALKS.

Secretary Atkinson spoke briefly, saying that though he had been here as long as the Governor, he wasn't able to advise the people of Hilo how their town should be run. "But then I am not the Governor," said the Secretary. "It seems to me that the only way to succeed is for all of us to work together, in no other way can we realize our ideals and eventually get a State government." Mr. Atkinson said he was opposed to the old system, and it was impossible for Hilo to do business when there was a month's delay in communicating with Honolulu. He also said he disagreed with the Governor, and did not believe county government would be more expensive, as when the people found that for every dollar spent they must pay in one dollar in taxes they would be more economical. L. M.

LIVE FROG FOUND IN HIS POCKET

Treasurer Kepoikal dropped into the Union Grill yesterday for a cup of coffee. After he had gone out the custodian of Territorial revenues was overtaken by a messenger from the cafe, who asked him if he had not taken something belonging to the proprietor away with him by mistake.

Mr. Kepoikal, who had on a heavy coat suited to the weather, wondering what could be the joke assumed a fine indignation as he wheeled about to demand an explanation from Mine Host Lycurgus. The latter met him smilingly with a request to turn his coat pockets inside out. Mr. Kepoikal's hands dived into the ample receptacles, where one of them came in contact with something clammy having claws and which wriggled to avoid his grasp. He opened the pocket wide and therein his astonished gaze was confronted with the goggle eyes of a fat batrachian that blinked at him with the vivacity of its prototype, "the jumping frog of Calaveras county" immortalized by Mark Twain.

Mr. Lycurgus left some prime cigars out of the reckoning when Mr. Kepoikal, a little later, treated a reporter to a cup of fragrant Kona with the accessory of a weed.

HOW OFTEN YOU HEAR THE REMARK: "It's only a cold," and a few days later learn that the man is on his back with pneumonia. This is of such common occurrence that a cold, however slight, should not be disregarded. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy counteracts any tendency toward pneumonia. It always cures and is pleasant to take. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Representative Cooper, of Wisconsin, recently received a telegram from the president of a dancing class up in the woods of Wisconsin, asking whether the President wears a turned-down collar with his evening clothes. "I don't know," Representative Cooper wired back. "Find out," came back a telegram in reply, "for if he does we can't support him."

MAUI SCHOOL SITES FIXED

A. T. Atkinson Has Some Rough Travel.

Superintendent A. T. Atkinson and Miss Rose Davison of the Education Department returned in the steamer Mauna Loa yesterday morning from their official visit to Lahaina and Wailuku. They had a busy two days on Maui between arrival at Lahaina in the Kinau on Tuesday evening and departure therefrom on Thursday night.

Wednesday morning they climbed the hill from the town to Lahainaluna, finding the road heavy with mud. Mr. Atkinson spent four hours at the venerable institution his chief errand being to select a site for the new dormitories. The new teacher's cottage is already erected. Having fixed on a site for the dormitories, Mr. Atkinson with Miss Davison inspected the industrial branches of the seminary.

It was found that the boys had made a good start in agricultural work. Several acres of sweet potatoes are planted and five patches of taro are well under way in cultivation. The land operated has hitherto been a wilderness. Visits were paid to the carpenter, blacksmith and printing shops. Hawaii's Young People, a well circulated school periodical, is issued from the Lahainaluna press. All of the handicraft departments were found to be in good condition. Principal McDonald was congratulated by the Superintendent on his initial success.

In the afternoon the visitors went through the Lahaina schools. Certain of the residents of the town waited on Mr. Atkinson and suggested a meeting of the townspeople to confer with him on school matters. As he informed the deputation in reply that he was to leave for Wailuku early next morning, it was arranged that a meeting be called for 7 p. m. on Thursday at the Courthouse.

At 5:30 Thursday morning Mr. Atkinson and Miss Davison started for Wailuku by coach. It was 11:30 before they arrived at their destination, although the normal time for the journey is four hours. The road was fearful, abounding in washouts. Many times the driver and a boy had to throw boulders into the bed of a stream, to make a rough causeway over which the vehicle might be dragged. In places the mud came up to the hubs of the coach wheels. Then everybody alighted and the coach would be pulled through the slough with the men's shoulders literally to the wheels.

With Judge W. A. McKay accompanying him, Superintendent Atkinson, located the site of the projected high school for which the contract has been awarded. The people of Wailuku were much pleased at the prospect of early fulfillment of the promise of a high school for their district.

Wailuku was left by the educational visitors at 1 p. m. Thursday and they arrived at Lahaina at 5:30, the better time than coming the other way being due to more down hill. Mr. Atkinson attended the Lahaina public meeting in the evening. A. N. Hayselden was chairman, Dr. Molony secretary and John Richardson interpreter. There was a large attendance, a good many of the people being old Lahainaluna boys.

Residents spoke first. They referred to the former high standard of Lahainaluna Seminary and to its seeming neglect latterly by the educational authorities. Mr. Atkinson, addressing the assembly, said that it was now proposed not only to restore to Lahainaluna its old-time status as a leading scholastic institution, but to make it a place where boys should be taught to use their hands in the useful arts of life. The ultimate intention, moreover, was to make of Lahainaluna an agricultural college for the Territory, a plan that is stimulated by the promise of Federal aid to one such Territorial institution.

From the meeting Mr. Atkinson and Miss Davison went directly to the landing, where at 9 o'clock Thursday night they took the steamer's boat and went aboard the Mauna Loa. The sea was so rough that Captain Simerson refused to land any passengers at Lahaina, but Mr. Atkinson was so anxious to return to Honolulu that he elected taking all the chances of the boat's swamping.

PUBLIC HEALTH IS VERY GOOD

Of the twenty-one district physicians reporting to the Board of Health for January, the worst answer given to the question of health and sanitary conditions is "fair," only two even thus modifying a general chorus of cheerful responses.

An odd feature of the month's returns is that some of the less favorable reports come from physicians who have usually deemed the question as to public health in their districts a great joke.

Dr. B. D. Bond of North Kohala reports four cases of typhoid and four of dengue. Dr. John Atcherley of South Kohala supposes that a great reduction in the number of cases is owing to an impression that he had ceased to be a government physician. As a suggestion he thinks that anything to prevent water collecting on the ground after rain would greatly improve sanitary conditions.

Dr. Frederick Irwin of North Hilo reports ten cases of typhoid. Dr. R. H. Dinegar of Kihai and Kula has found no nuisances after inspecting most of his district. As for the rest of the doctors throughout the Territory, their reports are remarkable for the small amount of sickness noted.

The twenty-one districts furnish a unanimous "no" to the question of whether tuberculosis is increasing.

WHAT SMALL FARMERS MAY EXPECT ON THE BIG ISLAND

(Staff Correspondence.)

KILAUEA, Hawaii, Feb. 10.—Celery and cauliflower are the hope of the small farmer in Hawaii, according to Peter Lee, one of the original small farmers of Hawaii. Mr. Lee believes that the small farmer in the Islands must devote himself to some product which will bring high prices in the market, and in the cultivation of which he will not meet the competition of the Orientals. The cut worm is one of the pests which the agriculturist in this part of the country also has to combat, but Peter Lee believes that it can be killed off by cultivation. Ono fiber is also a product which may be successful here.

"Anything can be grown in the virgin soil in this part of the Islands," said Mr. Lee yesterday, "but it is not so certain that there will be any profit in it. I have experimented with every variety of fruit and vegetable and everything grows luxuriantly and well. We are troubled here with the ground worm—the cut worm, which is sometimes very discouraging. Yes, chickens thrive on the cut worm, and if we could raise enough chickens to keep down the cut worms we might eventually get rid of the pest. But the monogoose despoils our hen houses; the chickens eat the cut worm, and the cut worm eats the crops. But I believe the cut worm can be kept down by cultivation. I have been able to do it by keeping at it. We tried paraisol and one scheme was to spread cabbage leaves on the ground and the worms would hide under them. The next morning we scooped up the worms with a shovel. By constant cultivation I believe that you can get rid of the pest, but the difficulty is that while this might be done with an acre or two, yet with a large farm this would be impossible."

"The difficulty with raising most products is the lack of a market, and the cost of transporting these vegetables to what market there is. The business now is in the hands of the Chinese and Japanese gardeners who supply the Olaa and Hilo markets. They have bought farms nearer the town and the cost of transportation is necessarily less. Such things as cabbages, potatoes, lettuce and the ordinary vegetables are not profitable. It is far better to grow only things in which there is no competition with Chinese and Japanese. But I do believe there is a chance for the small farmer in growing celery and cauliflower. These are two products which can be successfully cultivated and I have no doubt at present celery does remarkably well here, and is superior in quality to any in the world. It is tender and crisp and brings better prices than the stuff shipped in from the States. Cauliflower is the same and both can be grown successfully. The Volcano House grows enough for its own use and also supplies the Honolulu hotels.

"The cut worm does not attack either of these vegetables. The best time to plant any vegetable here is in February or March and it is matured by the end of May or middle of June, before the cut worm begins work. "The ono, a native fiber, ought also to be profitable. I intend to undertake its cultivation myself. Samples of the fiber have been sent to Washington and Switzerland and tests made showed it to be the strongest in the world. The difficulty at present is in extracting the fiber but this I believe can be solved."

L. M.

WONDERFUL VOYAGES AROUND THE HORN

The departure of the American ship John Ena about the first of next month on a voyage to New York with a cargo of sugar reminds shipping men of some of the fast passages that have been made around the Horn. Captains of around-the-Horn carriers are always talking when a ship is preparing for such a trip of the records that have been made. Some of the famous voyages around the Horn from Honolulu are told of in the following review of former shipping glories.

The old "Sovereign of the Seas," was noted in her day as one of the very finest of that grand fleet which brought our flag foremost on the high seas, renowned for speed and beauty and eulogized by the papers of the civilized world as a triumph of naval architecture and mechanical skill. Well-fitted for a permanent place in our commercial history, is the record of this noble vessel and others of her class, so well known in days "long syne" as the celebrated California Clippers. Though short was their day, yet brilliant and vastly exciting in all, when tales of the "romance of the seas" were in all ears.

"Best on record!" This was her start in life and her trip of 103 days yet holds the banner over all November arrivals "around the Horn." Drawing twenty-one feet with 2,950 tons of cargo aboard on leaving New York, she had light weather the first fourteen days making only 600 miles. Was twenty-five days to the line, twenty-eight days in passing Cape St. Roque, forty-seven days in reaching 50 degrees South, and six days more in getting to corresponding latitude in the Pacific. Twenty-seven days later found her on the line, eighty-three days out.

(Continued on page 5.)

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"There is a better market on the Coast for Hawaiian products than in Honolulu and the freights are also lower. By this I mean vegetables out of season there; and the steamer rates allow us to sell cauliflower and celery at a lower price on the Coast than in Honolulu."

"Eventually, I believe, small farming can be made a success only by specializing on some profitable commodity in which there is no competition local or otherwise."

L. M.

Off Valparaiso she had carried away fore and mainmast, mizentopmast, gallant mast and fore yard leaving not a stitch of a canvas forward with a heavy sea running and strong gales. Her Captain, McKay, was, however, equal to the occasion and had repairs completed in a few days, for all of which good work he was subsequently remembered by the underwriters. The ship's best speed on this trip was seventeen knots—best day's run, 368 miles.

The wonderful trips of the old time clippers should not however be quoted, without rendering due homage to the master mind which helped make them possible. To the justly celebrated wind charts and sailing directions of Lieut. Maury too much credit cannot be given. Witnesseth, as parting advice of the Lieutenant to Captain McKay on the deck of his ship ready for sea. "Keep as nearly as possible to these directions and in eighty-three days out you should be on the Equator, while 103 days will probably see you in port."

The ship narrowly escaped disaster on leaving San Francisco. On Dec. 22d, 1852, in beating out to sea for Honolulu, she missed stays just outside Fort Point and touched bottom very close to the rocks but was enabled to get off uninjured by running out a kedge anchor. Her passage of 19 days to the Islands was uneventful; much light winds. There, taking in a cargo of whale-oil she put to sea Feb. 12, 1853, arriving at New York, May 7, passage 82 days.—This trip, it is safe to say, caused more comment and was the subject of wider and more prolonged discussion, than that ever made about other sailing vessel of modern times. Not only for being so short a passage, though several ships had gone East in ballast from San Francisco direct, in less time and to digress a moment, these were notably:—the extreme clipper Comet at New York, March 14, 1853, 76 days 7 hours. Half

JAPANESE RED CROSS FUND BEGUN BY MERCHANTS' UNION

With reference to the despatch from Minister Takahira to Consul General Salto, received yesterday, that a number of wounded Russians have been given surgical treatment at Chemulpo, an attache of the Consulate said:

"There is no Red Cross hospital in Chemulpo, and the men have undoubtedly been sent to the Japanese military hospital where they will receive the attention of the army surgeons. I presume these men are among those taken care of on some of the foreign vessels which picked them up after the disaster to the two Russian cruisers at the battle of Chemulpo."

"If these men were without surgical attention before, it was certainly a most humane move on the part of our Japanese consul and army sur-

geons to permit them to receive treatment. It would have been cruel to have had these men suffer without being given the attention they are in most need of."

In this connection, a Japanese daily, issued yesterday, states that some time before the war began Admiral Alexieff said that he would deal in an impartial manner with all Japanese in Manchuria. The paper expressed the hope that the Russian Admiral would not change his mind since the reverses which have piled up against the Russian army.

Members of the Japanese Merchants' Union of Honolulu have decided to contribute \$100 each to a fund which will be sent to the Red Cross Society of Japan to be spent for the benefit of the families of the soldiers and sailors at the front.

WONDERFUL VOYAGES AROUND THE HORN

(Continued from page 3.)

clipper Northern Light, at Boston, May 29th, 1853, 76 days 8 hours. Contest at New York, May 31, 1854, 79 days, 12 hours followed by the Comet again May 7, 1854, 83 days 18 hours. Flying Dutchman May 8, 85 days and subsequently the Bald Eagle 78 days. The "Sovereign", however, did such remarkable sailing on part of the voyage as to warrant Lieut. Maury making her run the subject matter of an official report to the Secretary of the Navy. In this was noted, that from March 9 to 31, 22 days, 48 degrees South, in the Pacific, to 35 degrees South, in the Atlantic the ship made 29 degrees of latitude and 126 degrees of longitude, in all 5391 knots or 6245 statute miles, one-fourth the distance round the world and a daily average of 245 knots. During 11 of these days consecutively her daily average was 245 miles and during 4 consecutive days 238 2-4 miles. Best day 427.61 miles. Best speed 18 knots, equivalent to 21 miles. Her log showed a distance run for the whole voyage of 18,100 statute miles, daily average 220.7 miles or 9 miles per hour for a distance equal to more than two-thirds days of that required to encircle the earth, and all this done by a vessel under canvas only, with fore-topmast disabled and jury topgallant, beside being short handed. She had eclipsed everything of record in the history of both sail and steam vessels, in her best day's run, neither the Collins nor Cunard's crack steamers having thus far made over 320 miles in 32 hours. It is interesting, however, to note that the "Flying Cloud's" best work on her notable trip to San Francisco, was 427.5 miles or very close to that of the "Sovereign" and that both of these ships subsequently beat their maiden ventures.

While in New York interested parties tried to arrange for a trip to San Francisco for \$20,000 between the Sovereign and the Young America, and this would probably have been consummated had not the low state of California freights caused the owners of the first named ship to have previously put her up to load for Europe. Thus the public lost the opportunity of witnessing a very exciting contest between two of the fastest clipper ships.

The Sovereign left New York for Liverpool June 18th, and again "best on record" was claimed, though in error this time. Her run from anchorage to anchorage was fourteen days and seven hours and though possibly the best work on that route done by a clipper ship, had been surpassed by several of the packets which had the advantage in that field. Still it was a fine trip, especially the ending, for from the Grand Banks to Cape Clear, a distance of 1668 miles, she was 135 hours or 226 miles per day—12.73 knots per hour. Best day 244 knots. It was stated in Liverpool that her average speed per day for the whole time she had been at sea since launched—225 days—was 180 knots.

On the berth at Liverpool for Melbourne, she filled up rapidly under the noses of the whole fleet of British vessels awaiting employment. It is said that she undertook to beat the crack steamship "Great Britain" down, or refund a portion of the freight money. However, this may be, her competitors were nettled and the newest and fastest English clipper "Gauntlet" was put on the run, especially to beat the American. The departure of the Gauntlet, following the Sovereign, excited great interest and the captain was promised all sorts of awards if he won the race. The results were—Great Britain, sixty-five days; Sovereign, seventy days; Gauntlet, seventy-nine days. On leaving Liverpool, the Sovereign drew twenty-three feet ten inches, being loaded as deeply as a sand barge. She ran 125 knots in four days and in twelve days, 3375. Was thirty-one days to the line and in fact had light winds the greater part of the passage, not one squall being mentioned and the main sails not being started for sixty-two days. Returning she left Melbourne about January 25, 1854, arriving in London in eighty-four days. Went on the berth for Australia again, and reached Sydney, October 23, eighty-four days. During the early part of this voyage, she promised to surpass all previous performances. On the fortieth day out, she was off the Cape and but for a succession of easterly gales would have made the passage in an unprecedented short time. Her best day's run was 410 knots or about 475 miles and log shows occasional bursts of speed as high as twenty-two knots. On September 8th, a sudden storm carried away all three topmasts with every thing attached, but in six days she was again on her way under jury rig.

Particulars of the subsequent career of this vessel would be of interest but, unfortunately, details are lacking beyond the fact that she went into, and continued mainly in, the trade between China and England. On August 6, 1850, she went aground on the Pyramid Shoal, Straits of Malacca, but a three-masted schooner sent to her aid from Singapore was the means of hauling her off. Through some disaffection of the crew, however, the ship did not get under weigh soon enough and a squall struck her, driving her on shore again. She filled and proved a total loss, although the bulk of the cargo is said to have been saved, though damaged. Thus ended the existence of one of the most popular of the American clipper fleet and in all likelihood, we never will see her like again.

She had been built by Donald McKay, East Boston, in June, 1850, on a speculation and sold for \$150,000. Dimensions, length of keel, 245 feet; of deck, 258 feet; over all, 268 feet. Extreme breadth of beam, forty-four and one-half feet; depth of hold, twenty-three and one-half feet; 2421 tons, old measurement, very sharp, with a long clean run and altogether finely proportioned and very strongly constructed; foremast, forty-one inches diameter, and eighty-nine and three-quarters feet long, including sixteen feet head; fore yard, twenty-two inches diameter, eight-

KONOHI IS LET LOOSE

Chinese New Year Had
Midnight
Ball.

Sharp 12 o'clock midnight was announced by the shrill note of the City Mill's whistle. It did not seem to have enough steam for a full tone until a minute or so had elapsed. Yet it set a pandemonium of sound loose all over Chinatown, which means in this case every part of the city where a Chinese store or laundry is situated. Ultimately the heralding whistle of Konohe boomed out its deep bass monotone, but loud as it was the note became dim amidst the crash of Oriental pyrotechnics.

Looking along the principal streets of the Chinese quarter scarcely anything of festive aspect could be discerned but the huge oval lanterns in their brilliant variegations of broadly laid on paint. Otherwise for quite a while no fire—not even the sputter of a firecracker. Dull flashes of light from the rear of stores in quick rotation smote the rain-dulled sky, accompanied by the fierce detonations of heavily primed bombs. A fusillade of crackers was all the time spattering the welkin with noise. Deep in side alleys could be seen the moving glow of a punk stick, and then a flaring that would end in a hundred crackers rattling off their sonic musketry. Store boys would cautiously open the front doors and peer up and down the street as if to see if the other fronts were going to open a fire.

At last every here and there sidewalk and awnings burst out in splashes of flame and smoke. With the dimly lighted interiors and the clouds of thick powder smoke arising past the windows, the semblance was that of stubbornly fought fires in many buildings at once. Upon the sidewalks of Smith street where it is not well lighted—at least was not at 12:30 this morning—the lithe forms of Chinese youth in their holiday caps and streaming queues moving rapidly from point to point amidst the sulphurous vapors to light the fuses appeared like demons in a multiplied presentation of Faust.

All this time the streets were becoming increasingly thronged. While the Chinese were keeping to their stations, there were stragglers of them in twos and threes and squads. Most of the peripatetic crowd, however, was made up of white and native people of whom at least a third were women. These sight-seers dodged into places where Konohe hospitality was dispensed, and as a rule did not tarry long in any place.

The handsome clubhouse of the Quong On Society in Smith street appeared to be the favorite of visitors. It was brilliantly illuminated and a steady discharge of fireworks, great and small, was maintained from its second and third balconies. The parlor on the third floor was the receiving place. Here tables were set out with wines, cigars and sweetmeats, which were cordially offered to all-comers. Upon the balcony fronting the apartment a full orchestra was stationed, which recognized no intermission—not even a half rest in the performance, if there is such in Chinese notation. It was din inexpressible in written description, taking the fireworks and the music either together or separately.

There was another fine display of Oriental entertainment at a resort on the corner of Hotel and Smith streets. It had a welcoming beacon that could be seen a great distance, in the form of a string of colored lights upon a flag-staff. The joss houses were in resplendent array of light also, while contributing their full share to the auricular species of entertainment.

Chinese New Year seems to have had as successful an initial impulse this time as it ever had before in Honolulu, notwithstanding the share that nationality doubtless has in hard times.

As usual the police authorities indulge the Chinese with immunity, to a certain extent, from the regulations pertaining to explosives. It is said, also, that during the season there is not so much liability of the raiding of quiet games of dominoes and such diversions of chance dear to the hearts of subjects of the Celestial Empire. It was expected that further along in the morning there would be processions in the van of which monster dragons, with blazing candles in the eyes and fiery spitting of the mouths, would be led.

The usual noontime receptions will be held, probably by both the United Chinese Society and Consul Tso Fan.

VERY LIKE HIS DAD.

M. Crepaud—Ah! So sis sees your little son? He looks to be similar to you. Poppley—Yes, he's very much like me.

M. Crepaud—Ah! How do you call eet? "A cheep of ze old blackhead," ees eet not?—Philadelphia Press.

Do you know what ladies say? That the Globe Bakery's bread is the best. Try our famous bread.

Twenty feet long; mainmast, forty-two inches in diameter, and ninety-two and three-quarters feet long; main yard, twenty-four inches in diameter, and ninety feet long; carried main skysail. On her first trip to San Francisco she carried 250 tons of cargo, and one year's stores and her freight and passenger list is said to have footed up \$28,273. Her crew was reported composed of 103 men and boys, there being eighty able bodied seamen aboard, though subsequently their hands were reduced to some forty-five or fifty, when she was considered short-handed. She received \$30,000 for her trip from Honolulu to New York and is said to have obtained seven pounds sterling per ton, on her first voyage to Australia.

HAWAII'S OLD SONGS

An Article in Thrum's
Annual Does Forced
Duty Abroad.

The following Honolulu letter appears in the New York Sun of Sunday, January 24. While its matter is pirated from Thrum's Hawaiian Annual, the correspondent incidentally gives credit to the author of the article in that publication, Mr. Marx, who is an enthusiastic member of the Honolulu Symphony Club. Such publicity as the New York Sun gives ought to greatly enhance outside interest in Hawaiian music. This is the letter:

HONOLULU, Jan. 5.—The last of the old Hawaiian mele chanters will soon have passed away and the phonograph is now being used to record the songs they are still able to sing of ancient Hawaii. For the mele chanters are the historians of Hawaii.

There are still one or two living at the Lunalilo Home in Honolulu, but they are becoming so old and feeble that dependence can no longer be placed upon their ability to transmit their songs to the Hawaiian of today. In order, therefore, to preserve the knowledge of the deeds of Hawaii's warriors, kings and statesmen the method of transferring the songs to the phonograph record has been adopted and the records have been placed in the Bishop Museum, the resting place of Polynesian antiquities.

The Hawaiian mele is similar to the Greek epic. The early Hawaiians could neither read nor write until the missionaries taught them how, but the ancient history of the islands was not allowed to perish because of that lack of knowledge.

The mele is a record of early deeds of valor, of historic events of centuries ago. The brave deeds of the Kamehamehas are recorded in the chants of the mele singers. The knowledge of these deeds was handed down from one generation to another by means of the mele.

It was at once a song and a poem. Written by some poet of early days, the mele of Kamehameha the Great was handed down, word for word, until today it is preserved on the phonographic record invented in the twentieth century.

Each great family or chief had its own mele. Besides reciting the deeds of valor of the head of the house, it is made to include the genealogy of the family down to the present date. Those who assert that royal blood flows in their veins seek to prove their princely ancestry by means of their family mele. Some of these, it is hinted, are spurious, and it is true that only a few of the old mele singers are still living.

It was no small job thus to keep intact the record of the events of long ago. The old mele were hundreds and sometimes thousands of lines in length, and required hours and sometimes days in the chanting.

Even if some modern Hawaiian were willing to spend days in memorizing a mele, he would still find the task impossible in all likelihood, because

THE TRUTH ALWAYS.

"When you are in doubt tell the truth." It was an experienced old diplomat who said this to a beginner in the work. It may pass in some things, but not in business. Fraud and deception are often profitable so long as concealed; yet detection is certain sooner or later; then comes the smash-up and the punishment. The best and safest way is to tell the truth all the time. Thus you make friends that stick by you, and a reputation that is always worth twenty shillings to the pound everywhere your goods are offered for sale. We are able modestly to affirm, that it is on this basis that the world-wide popularity of

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION rests. The people have discovered that this medicine is exactly what it is said to be, and that it does what we have always declared it will do. Its nature also has been frankly made known. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. A combination of supreme excellence and medicinal merit. Nothing has been so successful in Anemia, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Influenza, Loss of Flesh and Wasting Diseases, Weakness and Low Nervous Tone, and all complaints caused by Impure Blood. Dr. Austin D. Irvine, of Canada, says: "I have used it in cases where cod liver oil was indicated but could not be taken by the patient, and the results following were very gratifying." It cannot deceive or disappoint you, is effective from the first dose and comes to the rescue of those who have received no benefit from any other treatment. It represents the dawn of progress. Sold by all chemists everywhere.

there are few full-blooded Hawaiians with a perfect knowledge of the native language, or sufficient education to repeat the mele. In the phonographic records made there are some imperfections, caused by the habit of the chanters in stopping to clear their throats, something made necessary by the length of the songs they sang.

The mele is chanted in a monotone, often accompanied by the beating of the drum, and at luaus (native feasts) it is still the custom to have the chanters, either men or women, present and to entertain the guests with their chants of the brave deeds of the chiefs of long ago.

In a paper written by B. L. Marx, a local musician, who has been making a study of the mele, he gives the results of some experiments made by him.

"My method," he said, "was to place the violin under my chin, then place the rubber tubes connecting with the phonograph to my ears, and attempt to catch the musical notation on the fingerboard of the violin. The rapid changes in tempo from 4-4 to 2-4 and back again were bewildering, and I was obliged to go over the same record time and again before I succeeded in gaining a very clear impression.

"The prolonged note used was, according to my violin, B flat below the staff, with an occasional quaver of the voice, producing an interval not in accordance with our recognized division, somewhere between C and D flat.

"The Hawaiian mele was accompanied by a droning chant on almost a monotone. The music which accompanied it is found to have been rather a regulated declamation than a song. With the ancient Hawaiian music was used as an accompaniment, and never alone."

A comparison is made between the Hawaiian mele and the Greek epic, to the advantage of the former, according to Mr. Marx. He says that the Hawaiians had no such advantages as the Greeks in coming into contact with older civilizations, and the fact that they were able to evolve a musical system of their own and to compose poetry of such merit shows the inherent genius of the race.

Curtis J. Lyons has made a translation of one of the ancient Hawaiian mele, written by David Malo, the old native poet. This is entitled a "Lamentation for Kaahumahu," who was a queen, and a portion of it is given, to show the style of the ancient mele.

Ceasing from storm, the sea grows calm and glassy. Like a puff of wind flitting over it, so her spirit glides away to the far regions beyond Kahiki.

She flies, averting her eyes; she fades away in the wild mists of the northland—the deep, dark, mysterious north.

She has gone from us to the courts of Kane, treading royally the red, streaked path of the rosy dawn, the misty, broken road to Kanaloa.

An ebbing tide flows out, laden with departing wealth.

The chief is turning away, sinking to sleep, drifting away. She fled at the first gleam of the dawn, at the faint ending of the cut-off night. Then was her departure.

O our beloved one! Our departed one! Our beloved one!

The heart beats tumultuously; it throbs within us; it strains us; it breaks the wall around it.

Oh, the pain, the breaking up, the rushing of tears, the falling of the flowers scattered of grief.

We are borne away, carried away; the very depths of us are torn from us by this passionate grief.

Our true love lady was she, and I grieve. Love us to a sister is mine, yet not to a sister. Yea, a sister, chosen and separate in the Lord, born of the Holy Spirit of the one Father of us all. Thus, thus I feel that she is mine to sorrow for. The precious name, sister, is indeed ours (to use) by dear inheritance. Alas, my sister!

My beloved sharer in the sweet labor of the voice (conversation). O, my beloved! My beloved! O centre of thought? O centre of thought!

The voice is the staff that love leans upon. With the voice we seek common treasure together, sweet converse together. Gone—gone—gone!

O lady seeking shelter from the Waahila rain of Kona, the cutting rain, with the wind beating against the house gables! O lady companion on the hot, sun-beaten plains of Pahoa! O lady beloved in the cold rain of Nuuanu! We flee together; there is nothing; all is in vain—empty, forsaken! Confusion all tangled together; there is no more love, no more good; it is an enemy that is now with us. Alas!

The spirit of the shadowy presence, the spirit body is gone. The many-shadowed, the glorified, the transfigured body is beyond, new featured, heavenly formed companion of angels. She rests in the rich light of heaven; she moves triumphant. She sings praise-psalms of joy in the paradise of glory, in the everlasting daytime of the Lord. He is our Lord, the everlasting Lord. He indeed, in truth.

Such are the thoughts that burn within me, they burn and go out from me! Thus I pour out my soul, my soul.

A request has been received from the Library of Congress for some of the Hawaiian music and copies of the mele as can be obtained will be sent to Washington.

The natives say that what are sung now as Hawaiian songs are not really such, but simply modern, thinly veiled adaptations of melodies brought here by foreigners. It is asserted that only the mele represent the Hawaiian music as it really is, and the songs now current here as native melodies are simply airs, with no guarantee of genuineness.

The natives are very musical and the songs are quaint and melodious, with a sing-song movement much superior to the recently created topical songs.

Russia's torpedo boats have evidently run up some river and tied to a tree.

It is a fight between a whale and a swordfish.

MATSUMOTO SENTENCED

Is Fined \$250 for
Assault With
Weapon.

Matsumoto's trial for assault with a dangerous weapon, which went over on Thursday on account of the detention of defendant's attorney by storm, was concluded before Judge Robinson yesterday morning. A verdict of guilty was returned and the court fined Matsumoto \$250.

DIRECTED ACQUITTAL.

Hamao was next put on trial for lascivious behavior and acquitted by direction of the court.

Trials set for today are of Kondo, assault with a dangerous weapon, and Joseph Finn, assault with intent to commit murder.

CIVIL CALENDAR.

Judge De Bolt yesterday partly heard the assumption case of Allan W. T. Bottomley, trustee, vs. J. P. Rodriguez, jury being waived. It is a claim for rent, originally made by Washington pro 201 in shops in 2003 opportunity Masonic building. The defense is complete payment. E. M. Watson appeared for plaintiff; Henry Hogan and W. L. Stanley for defendant. The trial will be resumed this morning.

Defendant's motion for a new trial in the case of Wong Yui vs. Wong Kwai was overruled by Judge De Bolt. Capital Building Co. vs. Henry Waterhouse & Co. goes on its twelfth day of trial before Judge Gear this morning.

Judge De Bolt yesterday further excused his jury until Tuesday of next week.

IN EQUITY.

Judge Robinson approved the report of William Blaisdell, commissioner to sell property under a decree in the equity suit of Kapilani Estate, Ltd., and Allen & Robinson, Ltd., vs. R. William Holt and George H. Holt. After two postponements of the sale, the defendants paid him \$546.74 which covered the debts and all expenses. Receipts were filed with the petition for approval of the doings of the commissioner.

In the partition suit of L. Ahlo vs. Lohia and others, defendant D. Naolui makes answer in which he denies a number of allegations in the bill, while consenting to a partition.

Plaintiffs in the partition suit of Lee Chu and C. K. Al vs. Isaac Noar by their attorneys, J. Alfred Magoon and J. Lightfoot, move for permission to file a supplemental bill.

Judge Robinson denied the motion of plaintiff in the suit of Kaiala against the James Campbell heirs and others, for an order to make the demurrer of defendants more definite and certain.

APPEALS.

On a motion for execution to issue in Gear, Lansing & Co. vs. John D. Holt, Jr., C. W. Ashford presented a bill of exceptions for defendant. W. W. Thayer objected to the bill but wished time to examine it. Judge De Bolt continued the matter till this morning.

W. Austin Whiting and Thomas F. Clemons, attorneys for plaintiff, have filed exceptions to Judge De Bolt's charge to the jury in the suit of Kamakee vs. J. H. Schnack, Harry Juen and William Savidge.

Plaintiff appeals from the amended decree in the partition suit of Kapilani Estate, Ltd., vs. Ruel Kinney and P. Helemano.

PROBATE MATTERS.

Judge De Bolt appointed Moses Elama as trustee for Mary Ann Kaluna, a minor, for the purpose of withdrawing certain deposits from Bishop & Co's savings bank and delivering the money to the minor.

Judge Robinson appointed Mrs. Mary Kahalepuna guardian of her two minor children under bonds respectively of \$50 and \$50.

DIVORCE.

In the divorce case of Kelelia Hook Sang vs. Hook Sang, Judge De Bolt ordered that the libellant pay the libelant \$5 a week alimony pending the suit, also costs of court and a fee of \$50 to the wife's attorney. Frank Andrade appeared for libellant.

Judge De Bolt granted Annie Cox fifteen days additional time in which to answer or otherwise plead to the libel in divorce brought by her husband, Andrew Cox.

ANDREWS LEAVES FOR WASHINGTON

The Attorney General yesterday completed arrangements to leave for Washington today in the steamer Sierra. He expects to be absent for about a month. Affairs of his department will be conducted until he returns by Deputy Attorney General Peters.

Mr. Andrews expects that the fishery cases of the Territory will be heard by the Federal Supreme Court early in March. The term of that tribunal will open on Tuesday of next week. As previously at divers times shown in the Advertiser, the fishery cases depending on those taken to Washington involve a great deal of money to the Territory.

Wife—"There was a man around today selling big brass burglar alarm bells to put on the front door of the house, so I ordered one." Husband—"What! You know we haven't anything worth stealing." Wife—"I know, but it will make the neighbors think we have."—Philadelphia Ledger.

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FORT STREET.

HENDRY HAS GOT ADACHI

Will Fetch His Prisoner
Home in Steamer
Siberia.

E. R. Hendry, United States Marshal, is not a prisoner of war in Russian ship or fortress. He has been heard from in Tokyo, the capital of Japan, with the man he went after his prisoner.

"Have Adachi in charge and will return on first boat." This is the cablegram District Attorney R. W. Brockton received from Marshal Hendry yesterday. The electrical needle only spelled out "K-i-r-k" besides date, address and signature, but it said everything given above, according to a code made up between the two officials before the Marshal sailed for Yokohama.

Whether Marshal Hendry found Adachi in Yokohama, or at the address in that city cabled to him by Mr. Brockton, is not known and is "irrelevant, immaterial, inconsequential and irresponsible to any particular interest of the public"—to paraphrase a familiar pleading in court. Adachi is in custody. That was the object of the Marshal's trip across the Pacific, to be completed when Adachi is landed in Honolulu and placed within the jurisdiction of Judge Dole. Likely enough Marshal Hendry's visit to Tokyo with his prisoner was required for facilitating the final extradition formalities.

It is expected that the Marshal will arrive with Adachi in the steamer Siberia due here on March 5. While he is being brought back here under a charge of perjury, he may be offered as a witness in criminal cases against others. Judge Dole has already on the bench expressed a doubt whether under the circumstances Adachi could be thus made a witness. There is a difference of legal opinion on the question, which the opportunity if given will see thrashed out.

Editor-in-chief (to office boy)—"Bennie, where are the theater tickets I sent you after?" Bennie—"I forgot 'em." City editor—"Bennie, where's that paste I sent you for?" Bennie—"I forgot it." Sporting editor—"Bennie, what was Jack Glasscock's batting average in 1888?" Bennie (promptly)—"Three hundred and eighty-six."—Cleveland Leader.



If you are young, you naturally appear so.

If you are old, why appear so? Ayer's Hair Vigor will surely restore color to your gray hair, and will give to it all the wealth and gloss of early life. It will stop falling of the hair also; and will keep the scalp clean and healthy, entirely free from dandruff.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS

Hawaiian Agricultural stock has experienced the greatest drop in the shortest period of time of any stock on the market. On July 28, 1903, twenty-six shares of the stock were sold at \$215 per share. When the capitalization of the plantation was increased, fractional shares were put on the market and sold for about \$218. Yesterday morning ten shares were sold at par—\$100—a drop of \$115 per share in four months.

The fall of this stock unquestionably grows out of the grossly exaggerated tales of damage by the leaf hopper. The leaf hopper has undoubtedly hurt the cane, but not to an extent to warrant such a change in values as above indicated. It will be remembered that last year similar statements were made concerning the leaf hopper in Hamakua and North Hilo, it being stated that there would be practically no crop, whereas ultimate results have shown that these statements were misleading, the crop for last year having been larger than the average. This year will be an average crop.

The truth of the matter is that the visual effects of leaf hopper in a field are not at all in accordance with the actual harm done to the cane. All plantation shares are quoted about the same as last week—18.4-2 and 19 offered.

HAWAIIAN COMMERCIAL HOLDS STRONG.

Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Company seems to be strong at the prevailing prices—44 1-2. Of all the Hawaiian stocks on the San Francisco board, Hawaiian Commercial seems to hold its own and is probably stronger than before. The feeling seems to be that the company will have an excellent report which, when circulated, is likely to benefit the stock.

Two hundred shares of Hawaiian sugar changed hands during the week at 20, par. McBryde is sought after at two by insiders. Onomea is another stock that has dropped considerably. Sales on December 16 show the quotations to be 30. The highest price bid yesterday was 22 1-2. This is brought about by the reduction of dividends from 24 to 12 per cent.

Mutual Telephone has declared this month a dividend of two per cent.

RAPID TRANSIT BONDS BEST ON MARKET.

The Rapid Transit & Land Company bonds are the best islands bonds on the market.

During the week Halstead & Co. purchased \$15,000 Rapid Transit bonds at a price about 105 and interest. These bonds could not be had in Honolulu or in San Francisco and their agents got them in the East.

There is a little demand for Oahu Railway bonds at about 105 1-2.

PIONEER MILL STOCK DEALS.

A large block of Pioneer Mill bonds have changed hands the last few days at par.

It is understood that the increased issue of Pioneer bonds of \$1,250,000, is nearly all placed today and in the hands of investors. Purchasers in the future must depend on small blocks coming from those now holding them. Nine thousand of these were sold on Friday at par.

HOME RULERS ARE COMING OVER TO THE GOVERNOR

HILO, Feb. 8.—The Governor's party left Hilo this morning for Kalapana the other Home Rule stronghold.

Saturday in Hilo was given over to the natives, and some of them promised to be good in the future and support the policies of Governor Carter.

In the afternoon the party enjoyed a luau at the home of Senator John T. Brown. Prominent Home Rulers attended the luau, including Representative Kealahewa. A fine feast was served, the house and table being artistically decorated for the occasion. After the feasting Governor Carter made a brief address and he was followed by Secretary Atkinson and others. Representative Kealahewa made an impassioned address in which he said that he was a Home Ruler but that he intended to follow Governor Carter in the future. He said he intended to stay by Carter all the rest of the trip and would accompany him to Honolulu, telling the natives along the way, that he was the right sort of a man to stay with.

In the evening Governor Carter and Secretary Atkinson addressed a mass meeting of Hawaiians at Haili church. The Governor's address was heartily applauded; he said that he was the friend of the natives and was always willing to listen to their requests. "Some of the people don't understand the government," said Mr. Carter, "some of them think that it is a cow to be milked dry of rich cream, some people believe it is like a horse to be ridden by all, while still others think that it is a football to be kicked about as they like. The government is only the people though, you are all a part of it and you control the government."

The Governor spoke of the necessity of a change in the method of appropriations and said that legislatures should not appropriate more funds than the amount of the income. They had been in the habit in the past of telling their constituents of the wonders which they had accomplished in Honolulu in securing appropriations, when they knew that sufficient money had not been provided to carry out the wishes of the people. The Governor also spoke of the necessity of electing a Legislature which would work in harmony with the executive and Secretary Atkinson spoke in the same strain.

As soon as the Governor had concluded there was a chorus of inquiries in regard to the County Act. Governor Carter stated that he did all that he could to satisfy the wishes of the people, and had cabled to the delegate to have Congress act. He made a lengthy explanation of his work in connection with the County Act, which seemed to satisfy the Hawaiians present.

A petition was presented on behalf of the natives for the parceling out of the Waikanae lands now under lease to the sugar plantation, but which the latter is willing to surrender if a title in fee is given to the few hundred acres planted in cane. The tract consists of 95,000 acres and the Governor promised to look into the matter.

Senator Brown and Ex-Governor Baker both made addresses promising to support the Governor, as did Representative Kealahewa. Manuli inquired about the fish market and said that the people were overcharged. The meeting lasted two hours, and at its conclusion Governor Carter held an informal reception for the Hawaiians.

Sunday the Governor and Secretary returned some informal calls and in the evening were entertained with a Welsh rabbit by the Bachelor's Club. Saturday night after the church meeting the party were entertained at a "high jinks" by the Hilo Lodge of Elks. Dr. Cooper and Auditor Fisher, prominent Honolulu Elks, were also present.

GOVERNOR CARTER FALLS INTO A LAVA BLOW HOLE

(Staff Correspondence.)

KALAPANA, Feb. 9.—Governor Carter met with another accident today on his way from Hilo to Kalapana. Mr. Carter was walking on the lava near Pohioke, intending to look at a curiously formed cone near there. While on the pahoehoe crust he suddenly disappeared from view almost to his shoulders. He had stepped on what had evidently been an air bubble and the thin crust gave away with his weight. Aside from scratches and bruises on the arm where he had caught himself as he fell, the Governor was uninjured.

SECRETARY ATKINSON AS A HUMANE MULE-KILLER

KAPAPALA, Feb. 11.—The Governor's party arrived at Kapapala Ranch at six o'clock last evening. Julian Monsarratt met the party beyond the half-way en route.

En route over Governor Carter discovered a mule with a broken leg, tied to a tree. It was compelled to stand on but two feet and had evidently been left to die by a Japanese driver. Secretary Atkinson put the animal out of misery and later the Jap driver was threatened with arrest for cruelty to animals.

On the way over the new road being built from Pahala to the half-way house was inspected. It is being constructed under contract by Ariole & Benton, there being an old \$40,000 contract under which the work is being done.

This morning Governor Carter and Forester Hosmer started for a tour of the forests in back of Kapapala.

FELL NAER BUZZ-SAW**NARROW ESCAPE OF A WORK-MAN STRICKEN WITH VERTIGO.**

Interesting History of a Man Who Has Been Near Death Many Times—Made a Prisoner at Battle of Cedar Creek.

While operating a buzz-saw in a mal-leable iron foundry at Troy, Henry Simons, a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, was suddenly stricken with vertigo and fell almost upon the swiftly revolving saw. But the same good fortune that carried him unwounded through four years of active service during the Civil war again preserved his life. While serving in Co. H, Twelfth Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, during the campaign in the Shenandoah Valley made famous by Sheridan's ride, he had been captured by the Confederates at the battle of Cedar Creek, and confined in Libby prison for months before he was finally exchanged. The sudden illness which brought him so near an awful death was the direct result of his war experience, as Mr. Simons stated to a reporter who called at his comfortable home at No. 4, Linden avenue, Troy, N. Y.

"Ever since the campaign of New Orleans in 1861," he said, "I have been afflicted with malaria and frequent attacks of acute gastritis, brought on by constant exposure and the malarial atmosphere of the bayou country. At times I was subject to attacks of vertigo and it was a seizure of this kind that nearly ended my life."

"For over thirty years I employed the best physicians but they were unable to give me any permanent relief. One day I saw Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People mentioned in a local newspaper and decided to try them. Before I had finished the first box I noticed that my appetite had improved and that I was much stronger. That also marked the end of the attacks of extreme vertigo. I kept on taking the pills and my recovery from that time was gradual but steady. I am heartily glad to endorse Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

These pills have cured many stubborn cases of nervousness, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, rheumatism, sciatica and all forms of weakness whether in male or female. Sold by all druggists, or sent postpaid at fifty cents per box, six boxes for two dollars and fifty cents, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

That Army Reservation.

James D. Dole, a member both of the California farming colony at Wahiawa and of the Territorial Board of Agriculture and Forestry, thinks the information published concerning the United States Army reservation at Waiannae-uka was not complete. Therefore, while expressly avoiding a controversial attitude, he yesterday gave the following statement of his views on the subject to a reporter:

"In the first place, it was stated that there were 14,000 acres in the Waiannae-uka tract, all of which could be opened up for settlement. Now, of that 14,000 acres a very large proportion is mountain and forest land. Of the remainder a considerable amount is in gulches. When the gulches are taken out, the bulk of what is left consists of very dry land."

"A portion of it—the eastern part below the Koolau mountains—is about 900 or 1000 acres having much the same amount of rainfall as the Wahiawa settlement. That portion is besides already tied up, being under lease for eight years more for agricultural purposes. Beyond that portion the land that is available is such a dry district that no one would go on it except for the raising of sisal, owing to the risk of being overtaken by droughts. The land that we know now as adapted to the growing of farm crops is already taken up, and for the balance of the tract anything done with it could be nothing more than experimental."

"As a second proposition, there is other land in the rain belt, situated somewhat the same as Wahiawa, which eventually will be opened up for settlement—but not Government land. The success of colonists in small farming in that district depends on our getting a railway. If a military camp is established there, it will almost certainly assure us a railway, which we might not otherwise get for a good many years. A railway would be a greater factor than any other one improvement that might be named for improving the prospects of small farmers in that district."

"Such land as is not already taken up there is not particularly favorable for agriculture. A good deal of it has been rented to cattlemen for raising pineapples."

Wants Smith Up for Contempt.

In the disarming trial of Geo. A. Davis in the Federal court yesterday, Davis asked Judge Dole to cite W. G. Smith, editor of the Advertiser, for contempt for printing the following concerning the case:

"Having got the investigation that he asked for, Mr. Davis is making herculean efforts for him—to keep it from going any further. An inquiry that doesn't inquire is what Davis seems to have wanted."

Davis claimed that it was unlawful to publish such a paragraph while his case was on trial. Judge Dole took the matter under advisement.

One of the Requisites—"I dunno but what Josh 'ud make one o' these here literary folks," said Farmer Cornsossel. "What makes you think so?" asked his wife.

"Every time he gets his photograph took he looks so kind o' faraway an' foolish."—Washington Star.

HILO HOMEOPATH THINKS HE CAN CURE LEPROSY

(Staff Correspondence.)

HILO, Feb. 7.—Hilo has an alleged leper cure which Governor Carter and President Cooper of the Board of Health have promised to put to a scientific test. Dr. Rice, a local physician has been treating native patients for several years, and claims to have effected some remarkable cures. He is a homeopath and says that there is nothing strange about his cure, excepting that he believes he is the first man to try homeopathy on the disease. "I am simply using homeopathic remedies," said the doctor this morning, "and believe that I have performed some cures of real cases. I have shown some of these cases to Governor Carter and Dr. Cooper and they are willing to have me demonstrate what I can do. There is nothing secret in my methods, it is simply the use of homeopathy, which any physician can do. I believe, however, that I am the first physician to have made the test, and all the patients that I have treated have been benefited."

Dr. Cooper said today that the Board of Health intended to give the remedy a thorough test. He wanted the people to understand that everything possible was being done to alleviate their condition and that the Board was not opposed to any cure that might be offered. For that purpose a camp has been established a couple of miles from Hilo and patients would be sent there to take the treatment. The government bacteriologist, Dr. McDonald has been sent for and will assist in making the test successful. President Cooper has appointed a commission, composed of Drs. Grace, Hays and Rice to note the condition of the patients under the remedies proposed and to report their findings to the Board of Health. The tests will be prolonged so long as the doctors in attendance believe is necessary for their success. Dr. Cooper will return to Honolulu on the Mauna Loa after a tour in Kau, visiting the government physicians stationed there. He left the Claudine at Kawaihae and came overland to Hilo, through Waimea. Dr. Cooper says the leprosy test will be made as thorough as possible and nothing will be left undone to insure its success. L. M.

VEGETABLES ARE AFLOAT IN THE M'CULLY TRACT

Water from the recent Kona storms still stands in depressions and much of the city yet shows the ravages of the floods, but Old Sol got in good work yesterday and absorbed much of the water from the streets.

In Waikiki the conditions are still far from pleasant. The McCully Tract, where the Rapid Transit line crosses, is in a deplorable state. Hundreds of dollars' worth of growing vegetables have been destroyed and the market will be deprived of the McCully products for some time to come. Nine-tenths of the beds are under water and the few that show above the surface present a sorry spectacle. Vegetables by the wagon load float about the ponds.

One enterprising Chinese banana planter has determined to save his bananas from the possibility of falling into the lagoons surrounding the earth support by pumping out all the unnecessary water. His place is almost opposite the Ewa corner of the Hotel Annex. A gasoline engine was started on the lagoons yesterday and will be kept in action until the flood subsides. At present the banks about the bananas are being undermined and many stalks have tumbled in.

The Road Department is working on the ruined culvert at Waikiki. A mounted police officer keeps guard at the temporary bridge, directing vehicles across it.

Kapiolani Park was badly damaged. Row upon row of trees on Makee Island and on opposite banks of the lagoon was blown into the water. In front of the race track entrance a large number of trees were uprooted and great furrows were made in the soil recently levelled and planted with grass. The race track is still under water, and Camp McKinley is a desolate place to live in at present.

A young man in a canoe sailed along the Kapiolani Park lagoons Thursday, over a submerged bridge, then out onto the road leading past Camp McKinley as far as the Moiliili road.

THE SITUATION.

The first official news from the seat of war reached Consul General Saito yesterday in the form of the report of Rear Admiral Togo about the naval battle of Port Arthur. From this it appears that the Japanese torpedo boats attacked the enemy on the 8th—probably at night—doing an amount of damage unknown to the assailants. On the morning of the next day, Admiral Togo's strong squadron attacked Russian vessels, which seem to have come out for battle, driving them back into the harbor after forty minutes' firing. Then for two hours and twenty minutes the Japanese bombarded the defenses and the town, finally withdrawing without material damage to their ships and with the nominal loss of four killed and fifty-four wounded. In the day engagement the Japanese torpedo boats seem to have taken no part, their specialty being night attacks.

It may be understood from this report first, that the Russian fleet was beaten and demoralized; second, that none of the enemy's ships are known to the Japanese Admiral to have been sunk or beached. If any sinking or beaching occurred it must have been inside the harbor. From the Russians themselves we have had two cablegrams on the subject, one saying that the ships attacked by the torpedo boats were not seriously damaged; another that no time could be set for their repair. The recall of the Russian Admiral in disgrace is a fair indication of disaster.

No official news has yet come from the battle of Chemulpo, but there is no doubt, from the press reports, that at least two Russian cruisers were put out of commission there. Undoubtedly they were set upon in the night by torpedo boats while unsuspecting of danger.

There has been no authentic news as yet of a Japanese movement towards the Yalu river—certainly nothing to warrant the belief that 80,000 men, a force which would require from 80 to 100 of Japan's small transports to carry en masse, has been landed there. So far the Associated Press has only reported 8000 Japanese in central Korea and none at all in the Yalu district. Doubtless the 80,000 story is the product of some war correspondent in Yokohama whose imagination responds to the thousand tongues of rumor.

It is more likely that the Japanese fleet is undertaking to clear the way for an army to come, by attacking Wiju, a point held by the Russians near the mouth of the Yalu river. According to this morning's dispatches six Japanese battleships are busy there. If they destroy resistance, transports with an army large enough to defeat the Russian division located on the Yalu and strike for the railroad, 100 miles away, may soon be expected.

London hears that three Russian cruisers have been sunk by torpedoes in the Straits of Tsugaro, near Hakodate, in the far north. Russian vessels from Vladivostok are in that neighborhood picking up stray merchantmen and driving the fishing fleets upon which the Japanese people so greatly depend for food into port.

The most significant news is that which indicates a European war. Great Britain is obviously preparing to fight for Japan if any other power comes to the aid of Russia.

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TALKS WITH THE UNIONS**Carter Up Against Demands of Labor.**

(Staff Correspondence.)

HILLO, Feb. 6.—Governor Carter met a committee from the labor unions this morning and informed the members that he would support them as long as they were reasonable and moderate in their demands. The committee was told that the Governor was opposed to any coercion on the part of the labor unions, that he wished citizen labor used on government work, and would enforce the law in this respect.

A committee composed of Rep. J. D. Lewis, H. Kendall, and W. C. E. Brown representing the Federation of Allied Trades of Hilo presented the petition, they being accompanied by half a dozen other members of the committee. The memorial was as follows:

"The present deplorable condition of the affairs of this district in relation to the general conditions as hereinafter set forth, renders it incumbent upon representative local business organizations to call your attention to matters of public welfare.

"It is not in the province of this committee to attempt recommendations as to the labor problem confronting our main and almost exclusive industry, the raising of sugar. We do request your keen attention to the fact that skilled labor is being driven from employment from the Islands, or to a lower, meaner and almost intolerable scale of living through the competition of alien labor and because private selfishness cannot be controlled.

"We, however, most emphatically protest against any action of the Territorial government through its local and official representatives in employing directly or indirectly, through contracts, contractors or otherwise alien labor.

"So far as Hilo is concerned such actions by Territorial officials or contractors undermines the body politic, (political standpoint) and must react on the general welfare, social and political.

"We believe all Territorial contracts or enterprises requiring manual skilled labor should follow the law, if possible, or executive instruction be confined to labor other than alien, and on a scale of compensation permitting American civilized standards of living.

"We ask you, Honorable Sir, that by its recommendations it urge that all government contracts, both direct or indirect, be let only to other than alien labor, and so stipulated as to do away with the system of un-Americanized labor, and to give us an American form of government, pure and simple."

The Governor read the petition and said that he agreed with it generally. He believed that the law was being enforced on government contracts, and that the government could not control private selfishness. Draga, one of the committee who acted as spokesman, said that in Kau the law was being violated on roads. Governor Carter stated that he intended to investigate the alleged violation, but said that permission had been given the contractor to employ Asiatics, as permitted by the labor law. This was done because no citizen labor could be obtained. The reply of Draga was that only a dollar per day had been offered, and no native or white man could work for that amount. The Governor asked who was to fix the wage scale.

Draga said that they did not object to the Japs working in the fields, but that the plantations were employing Asiatics almost exclusively and that when they learned a trade, they came to Hilo and opened shops in opposition to citizens. Governor Carter stated that he was unable to remedy this difficulty and asked Draga if he ever employed Japanese.

"Never, except about the house," said he.

"Why did you do it?"

"Well, I had to."

The Governor replied that it was the same way with the plantations, they were forced into it. He said that as far as the government was concerned the law would be enforced, but that it was the duty of officials to make every dollar count, and if unreasonable wages were demanded, the government would not stand for it. In some districts it was a physical impossibility to get citizen labor and in such cases, resort would have to be made to aliens. The Governor said that it was expensive in districts where the laborers had to be carried along the road, and naturally the government did not want to be extravagant, as the revenue was already far less than the appropriations and he did not believe anyone wanted the taxes to be raised.

Draga said that the laboring men would just as soon pay fifty cents more in taxes, provided they received five dollars more in wages. He said that the plantations and the corporations were the ones who objected to an increase in taxes.

The Governor replied that this was a mistake, the corporations had never complained about taxes, and in two instances had come forward and volunteered to stand an increase in taxes. The plantations, he said, paid fifty-seven per cent of the taxes.

increase in the wealth of the soil, and every man who did that was of value to the country. He believed that there should be a middle class to act as balance wheel between the lower class of labor and the moneyed classes. The Governor said that he favored the building up of small industries and believed the best citizen was the man who owned his own home.

Draga also said that the stevedores also should be citizens and stated that Spreckels had recognized the union in Honolulu and Hilo and had made a contract to employ only union labor for a term of years. The Governor replied that he didn't believe the unions had a right to make such a contract and force the employment only of union labor. He believed every citizen had an equal right, and that the unions should not be allowed to coerce people any more than capital. Draga replied that he was for moderation also and agreed with the Governor.

In closing the interview Gov. Carter said that he intended to carry out the citizen labor law and asked the labor men to inform him, whenever it was being violated in Hilo.

L. M.

Wilson is Still at It.

Charley Wilson's periodical protest, like Banquo's ghost, bobbed up in the meeting of the Territorial Central Committee of the Republican party last night, and kept the middle of the floor until adjournment which took place a quarter of an hour before midnight. The result was that after the whole matter had been threshed out by Stewart and Robertson, Wilson's attorneys, the matter was placed in the hands of a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Keen, Lane, J. H. Fisher, Kelpokai and A. J. Campbell, who after deliberating over the question of whether Messrs. W. H. Hoogs, J. A. Gilman, Aylett and W. H. Coney had a right to sit in the executive committee as holders of proxies (which Wilson charges is illegal), made the following report:

"Your committee appointed to decide as to the right of membership in the executive committee of the Territorial Central Committee, unanimously hold that under Section 4 of Article 4 of the rules and regulations of the Republican party of the Territory of Hawaii, that no person can sit as a member of the executive by virtue of his holding a proxy unless the said proxy be himself a regular member of the Territorial Central Committee."

The report was then discussed at length, Col. Jones stating that it affected Messrs. Gilman, Hoogs and Aylett, whose votes cast at the meetings by which Samuel Johnson was recommended for the position of Road Supervisor, vice Wilson, were ineffective, under the committee's report. He himself did not favor this view. He said that, in effect, the interpretation put on the rules by the sub-committee barred out members of the executive committee residing on other Islands from being represented in the executive committee's councils, unless present in person.

Chairman Crabbe said that he took the same view, and that being the case the executive committee hereafter would be composed of but five members, those living in Oahu.

There was a heated discussion over this question and finally Wilson jumped in, when it was proposed in a motion to amend the rules, by exclaiming: "I don't think it is right to amend the rules now. It is not just to me, a Republican party-worker. I will file a written protest against such action."

Mr. Watkins finally made a motion in which he gave notice of his intention at the next meeting to move for an amendment of the offending rules.

When the Wilson matter was broached at the opening of the meeting, his appeal to the committee, from the vote taken by the executive committee on January 22, was read. Stewart then went into a long-winded argument on Wilson's alleged rights, his argument being filled with flowery references to members of the committee. Later his attitude became nagging and there was a lack of decorum at times. He aimed his arguments at times at Col. Jones and Mr. Hoogs, and received sharp rebuffs from them. Wilson injected declamatory utterances while his attorney and others were in argument the burden of which was, "I demand fair play."

Wilson arraigned the committee and its "methods," saying that it "placed me out of office under the plea that I was not in harmony with the executive committee. I see by the actions of some of the members of this committee that they are trying to crush me. I put you where you are Col. Jones, and you Mr. Gilman. I elected you both into office. It was my work that did it."

"Well, I'll be — but that's self-praise for you," said a member sotto voce.

The invitation of Representative Kellin for the Republicans of Maui, asking that the Convention of the Republican party be held in Wailuku, was read. He stated that Wailuku was centrally located, and that the convention being held there would be an inspiration to the Republican voters. The matter was received and placed on file. Owing to the lateness of the hour, it was not acted on, but will be at another meeting.

PREPARE FOR CROUP.—The time wasted in sending for a physician when a child shows symptoms of the croup, often leads to fatal results. A reliable medicine and one that should always be kept in the home ready for immediate use is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It never fails and will prevent the attack if given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough appears. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

A beggar once asked for five cts. He got it—his smile was intense. He said with a roar, "Oh, I've got fifteen more—A Scotch highball I'll buy—they're limbs!"

—Life.

PAK CHEE GETS EVEN**He Has Assailants Arrested for Gambling.**

So Yung, the Chinese lawyer, stood with Chang Chan, a bland young Chinese who is always on hand at the police station with bail money when gamblers are arrested, and anger was clearly shown on their stolid faces. At the behest of Pak Chee, the police spy, a Smith street building had been raided and nineteen persons were arrested and charged with gambling. Chang Chan and Pak Chee rubbed against each other rather roughly while the police were making the raid and Chang Chan got the worst of the affair. Therefore he wanted a warrant for the arrest of Pak Chee. Chang Chan is a wealthy young Chinaman and says he will prosecute Pak to the full extent of the law.

It was at this same house in Smith street that Pak Chee received a severe beating on Thursday evening while trying to make a raid all alone. About ten o'clock yesterday morning Pak went to the place with two police officers. They got into the house and trouble followed. There were nearly fifty people present and these made a rush to escape down a stairway. An officer grabbed some money and other things which he claims had been used for gambling purposes. Pak Chee was at the foot of the stairway with orders to permit no one to get out of the place. But a mass of Chinese just tumbled straight over him and five of them stayed with him on the stairway to scarp. Chee is said to have given them a lively drubbing and among those who got a beating was Chang Chan. All told, the officers corralled nineteen men and took them to the police station.

So Yung, the lawyer, protested vehemently to High Sheriff Brown against the arrest. "It is a shame and a pity," he declared, "that a number of people could not assemble for a political meeting without a rascally spy entering the rooms and having them arrested for gambling."

Some skeptic among So Yung's hearers asked him what the political meeting was all about.

"Why politics of course," he replied. "Jap and Russia fight. The Chinese are much interested in the outcome of the struggle so they assemble in this room to read the papers. They get the war bulletins and discuss the situation. That is politics. There is no gambling. Do not haole meet in their clubs and discuss current events?"

The High Sheriff smiled. So did Willie Crawford. Willie had just visited the Sheriff to secure a permit to start a dragon on its travels from his store at one o'clock on Monday morning. A permit was also issued for firecrackers and a "Chinese band" to accompany the dragon. Willie declared that the dragon would first visit the streets on which rapid transit lines run so that the visits to stores on those streets could be paid before the cars started running Monday morning. He feared that the cars would be scared if the dragon paraded while they were running. He got the permit and after declaring that he was no longer a chee fa banker laughed merrily at So Yung's story of the alleged reason for the assembling of so many Chinese in one room at an early hour in the day.

But So Yung was mad. "It's a shame that Chinese cannot assemble without shaking dice!" added the Sheriff.

"Without being arrested for gambling!" finished So Yung as he went away with Crawford to settle a problem that had to be attended to before the opening of the Chinese New Year.

Chang Chan remained with the unsigned warrant in his hand. He was looking for Judge Lindsay. Chang formerly worked in a hardware store and has amassed considerable money.

Outside stood Pak Chee. Chillingworth had just handed him two dollars with instructions to "Go catchee something to eat." Pak was happy. He paid his respects to Chang, calling the latter a "blanked missionary."

Moana Burglar Robs Jap Quarters

The midnight prowlers who have been reported in Manoa for two weeks, materialized on Friday night, by breaking into the room of a Japanese servant on the premises of Mr. Dinklage, taking away a trunk and breaking it open on the hillside back of F. M. Swaney's residence.

The trunk was found yesterday afternoon, and the only thing missing was a purse containing \$4.50. A bank certificate for \$500 was left behind as were the clothing and trinkets.

The Japanese returned to his home from town about midnight. He saw a man standing in the road and thought it was his employer. He skirted along the fence to get to his room before seen. On reaching the room he found the door broken and the place ransacked. In the morning the Japanese reported his loss to the police. In the afternoon a Portuguese potato planter on the Manoa heights came across the rifled trunk.

It is believed the thieves are white men. On Thursday evening a man was routed from Montano's premises by a woman resident of the valley. She thought the man was a Japanese servant and called to him but received no answer. She next asked, "Who are you?" and the person said in good English, "Oh, I'm just taking a rest here." With that he sprang over the fence and ran up the Manoa Road. Neighbors searched about the valley during the night and notified the street car men to be on the lookout for strange passengers.

Hair 55 Inches Long Grown by Cuticura.

MISS B. — of L. — sends us through our British Agents, Messrs. NEWBERRY & SONS, 27 and 28, Charterhouse Square, London, E. C. 4, a strand of soft, glossy hair cut from her own head and measuring fifty-five inches in length, of which the enclosed drawing is a photographic fac-simile. She attributes the growth of her hair to frequent use of Cuticura Soap, followed by light dressings of Cuticura gently rubbed into the scalp. Previous to the use of Cuticura, her hair was dry, thin, and falling, and came out in handfuls to such an extent that she feared she would lose soon.

This is but one of many remarkable cases of the preservation and restoration of the hair in seemingly hopeless cases by warm shampoos with Cuticura Soap, followed by light dressings of Cuticura, purest of emollient skin cures. The treatment at once stops falling hair, cures the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow on a clear, sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp, when all else fails.

MILLIONS OF WOMEN use CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

DR J COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor SIR R. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say he had been sworn to. See the Times, July 13, 1884.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. It is the GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM: one dose generally sufficient. Dr. Gibson, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the true palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM, STAMPS the name of the inventor, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE, on the wrapper. Stamp the name of the inventor, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE, on the wrapper. Stamp the name of the inventor, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE, on the wrapper.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations. N. B. Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles of 1/4d, 2s 6d and 4s 6d, by all chemists. Sole Manufacturers, J. T. Daventry, Limited, London.

LOSAL JAPANESE OF HAWAII TO DO THEIR PART

Consul-General Miki Salto received the following dispatch yesterday from the commandant of the naval station at Sasebo, Japan:

"The petty officers and seamen of the naval reserve have been called out into actual service. You are requested to notify all such persons in Hawaii to report here as soon as possible."

CONSUL ISSUES CALL

The Japanese Consul accordingly has issued a notice advising all such persons named in the dispatch to make their preparations for instant return to Japan for service.

Upon reporting at the Japanese Consulate each member of the reserve will receive a certificate giving the time and date of his appearance there, with a notation as to which steamship he would depart on for Japan, so that the naval commandant at Sasebo can ascertain each man's promptness in reporting for duty.

The Consulate will be assisted in this work by the Japanese Association which was formed last year. Each branch will be notified of the Consul's instructions and all reserves will be promptly warned in this manner. The various branches will also secure data as to the number of naval and army reserves so that the Consul may approximate the total number in the Islands.

CONSULATE STAFF BUSY.

The naval reserves in Hawaii are said to be much fewer than those of the army. The first data to be sent to the Consul will contain the information as to the numbers in the first and second reserves, so that in case any future demands are made from Japan for men in these divisions, they can be promptly notified and embark here without unusual delay.

The collection of this data is being made in a systematic manner and the Consulate staff is hard at work every day putting it in shape for immediate inspection. The Consul expects to have all this information at hand within two weeks.

DO NOT CREDIT REPORT.

Attaches at the Consulate do not place much credence in reports of analyses that an army force attempted to make an assault upon Port Arthur. In the first place they do not think it is possible that the Japanese army force is anywhere near Port Arthur, or if there has been, that it is large enough to make an assault. It is their belief that if any force was landed it was a detachment of marines sent ashore merely to make a reconnaissance, or for diverting some of the fortification guns from the bombarding fleet.

RESERVES ON GAELIC.

Unless some unforeseen difficulty arises, the first detachment of reserves called for from Japan will depart from Honolulu for Yokohama on the O. &

O. liner Gaelic, which is scheduled to sail on February 17.

SENDING MONEY HOME.

The subscription fund committee organized to raise money for Red Cross Society purposes in the war, expects a contribution from every adult Japanese in employment among the Japanese of that nationality in the Territory.

At the time of the war between China and Japan, when there were but 10,000 Japanese in the Hawaiian Islands, a subscription of one dollar a head was sent home for war purposes. O. Shida, manager of the Kei Hin bank, is chairman of the above mentioned committee.

Another subscription league was formed yesterday, which will endeavor to obtain \$1 per capita per month, while the war lasts, from all working Japanese in this Territory.

WHITE MEN DISAPPOINTED.

Several white men have offered to enlist for service in the Japanese navy at the Consulate here. One was so importunate as to call there a number of times. Consul Miki Salto was obliged to inform him that compliance with such requests was impossible. Not only would it be against the neutrality proclamation of President Roosevelt, but the fixed policy of the Japanese Government is to exclude foreigners from its navy.

RUSSIAN SPECIALS TO THE DEACON

Now that the Advertiser is printing its war news in Japanese as well as English, the Independent proposes to give the Russians a show and offers the following specials in the Muscovite tongue:

PORT ARKOTSKY, Feb. 12.—The Japanitkies have opened fire on our lineovitch at Yalooiski river at 560 mileovitch rangesky.

PARISKY, Feb. 13.—Germanovskiy will make a "diversionalsky" in our favorovskiy.

SEQUALATSKY, Feb. 13.—The Japanitkies will captureovskiy again.

(This despatchsky is a little vagovskiy, but it probablyovskiy means that the Japanitkies have not yetzsky taken Sequalatsky.—Ed.)

TIENTSINSKOF, Feb. 13.—Shootingovskiy is going onsky 150 mileovitch northeastsky of herosilov.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 13.—The followingovskiy cablegramsky has been sent to Honoluluovskiy:

Captain Samuelov Johnovvitsky: Return yousky right away of helpovskiy your Siberia fighty Japaischi yousky biggleichi man, make you Generatovskiy sky. ICHIOFFSKY.

